The Daily Constitution.
BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta......3.45 P. M.
Leave Augusta......7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......6.30 P. M.
No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta......3.00 A. M.
Leave Augusta......10.00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......7.40 A. M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; E. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point......12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point......12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta......3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point......11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point......3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon......7.45 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta......2.00 P. M.
Leave Atlanta......7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Macon......1.30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta......6.30 P. M.
Arrive in Macon......2.10 A. M.
Leave Macon......8.40 P. M.
Arrive in Atlanta......4.30 A. M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at......8 o'clock, A. M.
Close at......12½ o'clock, P. M.
Open at......2 o'clock, P. M.
Close at......6 o'clock, P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Open at......8 o'clock, A. M.
Close at......10 o'clock, A. M.
feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. apr18—d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov19—d1y

DR. R. NOBLE & BRO.,
DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july9-d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,
Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)
Over Kyle's Auction Store,
ATLANTA......GEORGIA
Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21-d2m

DR. R. D. BADGER.
Dentist Office,
Granite Block, Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta......Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N.B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER.
feb28—d6m

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
je16-d1y

G. W. JACK'S
CANDY AND CRACKER
MANUFACTORY
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 2—d6m

THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY. AUGUST 7, 1868. NUMBER 46

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M. 6 A. M.
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.
Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.
LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.
Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.
Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.
Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 6, 1868.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers whose time has expired, will find the X on this number of their paper, after which it will be discontinued, without a renewal of the subscription.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—The Rev. W. G. Day, of Baltimore, minister of the New Jerusalem or Swedenbourgian Church, previously mentioned in this paper, has arrived in this city, and will deliver a lecture on the doctrines of that Church this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Representatives' Chamber, (City Hall.)

Members of the Legislature and citizens of Atlanta, generally, both ladies and gentlemen, are respecsfully invited to attend.

FAIR GROUND SCHOOL.—In consequence of a misunderstanding about the Hall, the Exhibition and Concert of this school will take place at Davis' Hall on next Tuesday evening, instead of at the Bell-Johnson Hall this evening, as heretofore announced.

THE STATE OFFICERS.—By reference to the proceedings of the Legislature it will be seen that the Radicals have succeeded in electing carpet-baggers and scalawags to the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller General, Treasurer and State Printer. This result is, to some extent, attributable to the absence of eight Democrats, and the training of the Rads.

We do not feel chagrined or disappointed at the defeat of our friends, but we do feel mournfully sad when we reflect upon the degeneracy of that noble race of men who once felt that it was the duty of the soldier to stick to his post of duty.

All the creatures elected to-day do not represent as many decent white men in Georgia as are now subscribers to THE CONSTITUTION or *Journal and Messenger*, and yet Bard, with less than five hundred subscribers, and less integrity and honesty than is usually found among the prominent thieves of his party, beat these two offices for State Printer, by the votes of the representatives of negros, fraud, force and falsehood.

If the conductors of other Democratic journals have cause for rejoicing over the defeat of rivals, let them enjoy the sweet morsel to their heart's content. Burke and THE CONTSITUTION will ride the wave, and weather the storm that sinks all such jealousy and petty dealing. *Verbum sat.*

ABSENCE IS TREACHERY.—History has consigned Groucher to eternal infamy for being behind time, or rather *absent* from the place where he ought to have been on the day of Napoleon's fall. The world has settled the question that his *absence* was *treachery*. Without drawing a parallel, we are under obligations to the Democratic party of Georgia, to announce the ABSENCE at the election for State officers this morning, of the following Democrats:

A. T. BENNETT, of Jackson.
J. A. COOB, of Sumpter.
F. M. FORD, of Bartow.
DAVID GOFF, of Randolph.
W. N. HALL, of Bullock.
F. L. PFPPER, of Calhoun.
DUNLAP SCOTT, of Floyd.
HIRAM WILLIAMS, of Dooly.

These eight votes would have elected Mr. J. W. Burke State Printer.

DOES THE CAP FIT?—The Macon Telegraph and the *Intelligencer* seem to have taken to themselves an article headed "Timid Counsellors" that appeared in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago. If the cap fits there are none more worthy to wear it than they. "Let the galled jade wince our withers are unwrung."

MAJORITY IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Courier is of the opinion from the falling off in the Radical, and the increase in the Democratic vote, that the majority in the State will reach 60,000.

THE TRI-WEEKLY ROME COMMERCIAL.—We are pleased to announce that our sprightly and enterprising cotemporary will, after the 19th August, issue a tri-weekly.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN POLK.—The Democracy of Polk have met in convention and effected a thorough organization of the party.

ILLINOIS.—The Democratic Central Committee of Illinois are making arrangements, says a Joliet correspondent of the World, for the most thorough canvass ever made in that State, and are sanguine of victory.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats was held in Lafayette, Indiana, on the evening of the 30th ult. Judge Pettit presided.

Mr. Pendleton addressed the meeting in a speech of one hour and twenty minutes, said to have been one of his finest efforts.

☞ Gen. Wade Hampton and Judge A. P. Aldrich addressed the citizens of Augusta last night upon the political questions of the day.

☞ Colfax says he has made an agreement with General Grant to have him make his speeches.—*Washington Star.*

Colfax may then be properly styled Grant's speaking trumpet.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED BY CONGRESS.—The principal appropriation bills passed by Congress this session are as follows:

Military Academy, $276,000; diplomatic service, $1,210,000; postoffice, $20,279,000 ocean service, $800,000; army, $33,082,000; navy, $17,370,000; legislative, executive and judicial, $17,950,3000; civil service, $9,250,000; pensions, $30,350,000; Indian service, $4,160,700; Alaska (in coin), $7,200,000; deficiencies, $17,460,650; charities, (District of Columbia), $216,000; charities, (private) $110,000; miscellaneous, $260,000. The aggregate of all the bills is about $161,400,000.

☞ The Rome Courier says scalawagism in that county, is so weak as scarcely to beget enthusiasm in its opponents.

The Mississippi Legislature stands forty-nine Democrats to fifty-one Radicals in the House, and nineteen Democrats to fourteen Radicals in the Senate.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, August 6, 1868.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. M. C. Smith, of the 7th District.

The Journal was read and approved.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up.

Mr. HUNGERFORD had the floor. He discussed the minority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and defended the Boards of Registration against charges of fraud. Gen. Meade had given all contestants thirty days to collect and present their evidence. In as much as such evidence was not substantiated within the time specified, a proclamation declaring who were entitled to seats had been issued, and it was now too late to remedy the matter. He called for the previous question.

Mr. BURNS hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. HUNGERFORD, I cannot consent.

Mr. BURNS, then I give you notice that the whole thing shall be ventilated under a motion to reconsider to-morrow.

The call for the previous question was sustained. Yeas 20, nays 17

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to adopt the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, when the names of McWhorter and Richardson, whose seats are contested, were called.

Mr. CANDLER objected to their being allowed to vote, on the ground that they were interested parties and insisted on being heard.

The PRESIDENT decided Mr. Candler not in order, and the Senators were entitled to vote, *and they did vote.*

The motion to adopt the substitutes was lost, yeas 18—nays 22.

Those voting in the affirmative are: Messrs. Anderson, Bruton, Burns, Candler, Collier, Fain, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Jordan, McArthur, McCutchin, Moore, Nisbet, Nunnally, Smith, of the 36th, Wellborn and Winn—18.

Those voting in the negative are: Messrs. Adkins, Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Campbell, Colman, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin, of the 6th, Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Merrill, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith, of the 7th, Speer, Stringer, Wallace and Welch 22.

The following is the Minority Report:

Mr. HICKS from the Committee on Privileges and Elections submitted the following minority report, to-wit:

Whereas, a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections ignore the prerogatives of the Senate, refuse to make the required investigations as to the eligibility of Senators when seats are contested contrary to the Constitution of the State of Georgia; therefore, to the end that justice may be impartially administered,

Resolved, that the Committee on Privileges and Elections to whom were referred memorials of J. W. Landrum and W. H. Mattox, claiming that they were respectively elected from the 32d and 30th Senatorial Districts are entitled to the seats how held by Hon. J. C Richardson and Hon. James H. McWhorter, be directed to inquire into the facts charged in said memorials, and hear all legal evidence which may be presented by said contestants and sitting members, and report as early as practicable who are legally elected from said districts.

H. HICKS.

The question then turned upon the adoption of a Majority Report, which resulted, as follows: Yeas 22—nays 18.

Those voting in the affirmative are: Messrs. Adkins, Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Campbell, Colman, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin of the 6th, Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Merrell, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith, of the 7th, Speer, Stringer, Wallace Welch—22.

Those voting in the negative are: Messrs. Anderson, Bruton, Burns, Collier, Fain, Graham, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Jordan, McArthur McCutchin, Moore, Nisbet, Nunnally, Wellborn, Winn—18

So the Majority Report was adopted.

The following is the Majority Report:

Mr. President: Your committee have had referred to them several cases of contested elections, founded, some that the election was not held according to military orders; others upon statements that the Board of Registration had not done their duty; others upon allegations that illegal votes were cast, that fraud, bribery and intimidation were used, and others again, upon assertions that the returns of the election were not properly and fairly made out.

Besides these there are several cases turning upon the eligibility of the sitting members and involving the legality of the orders of the General Commanding the District of which Georgia formed a part during the late suspension of civil law.

Your committee has given to these cases much reflection, and on any attempt to investigate them have found themselves involved in no ordinary difficulty. The elections were held, not under the laws of Georgia, but under acts of Congress and military orders. They were not even contested according to the laws and usages, and by the officers of this State, but under regulations prescribed and managers appointed by military authority; nor has this committee been able to obtain a complete copy of the orders and rules referred to. We presume that, on examination of the papers referred to the committee, we might find that persons voted who were not authorized under the rules promulgated so to do, and that others were not allowed to vote who, under these rules were entitled, and yet the fact being that the military orders, as well as the act of Congress, made the Registrars judges of who should register and authorize them as such judges to strike names from the list, we do not see how it is our power to reverse that judgment.

We have not, and perhaps cannot obtain the same facts, and we know of no rule that will authorize us to reverse a solemn judgment of a tribunal authorized by law to make it.

The elections were held by the Registrars and the returns made to the Registration office under seal. No public notice was given as to who was elected in any case. If anything was known of the result, it was only from rumor, and no person defeated was in any manner notified that his opponent was elected. Soon after the election, a military order was published, appointing a commission to examine the returns and hear evidence, but in a brief period it was announced that cases of contested elections would not be considered, but left to be determined in their usual manner. And yet, never until a few days before the meeting of the General Assembly, were there any means of certainly ascertaining who appeared by the returns to be elected.

The Convention adjourned March 11th, and by the Constitution it was provided that the General Assembly should meet in ninety days, and as is well known, it was the general expectation that the Military authorities would convene the General Assembly long before the ninety days expired.

The laws of Georgia require that any contestant shall give the person, appearing to be elected notice within thirty days after the election.

The uncertainty as to who was elected, the fact that the returns and registry lists were not accessible, another appointment of the military commission made it impossible to comply with this law.

It is true that a subsequent order discharged or restricted the action of the commission, and fixed a new point from which to count the 30 days, but still it remained uncertain who the military commission or the General Commanding might declare elected, and no one could be held even till the 30 days fixed by General Meade.

It is well known that there are several cases in which the constituents claim that they have abundant evidence of fraud and illegality, but they were deterred from taking evidence from the uncertainty as to who was in fact elected by the face of the return; by the fact that the 30 days fixed by law had expired, and by the general expectation that the Genreal Assembly would be convened at an early day.

By the laws of Georgia, alone, none of the elections were legally held, and your committee are constrained to think that a military tribunal is alone proper to decide upon military orders.

The present Legislature was elected under a state of things that has passed away. It was organized and placed in possession of the civil power of the State at the opening of its session, and your committee are of the opinion that it would be the wisest and most dignified course to consider the order of Gen. Meade declaring who was elected as final and conclusive, not only upon the eligibility of the members, but of all questions that may be made on the election.

Should the Senate in any case order a new election, it will be impossible to have it by the same electors or under the same laws. A new constitution, different management, different rules, and a new class of voters now exist. The registry system has passed away and Georgia is again under her own laws and officers, and it will be manifestly impossible to conduct an election on the principles and by the voters who were the legal and proper electors of this body.

In view of all the circumstances herein before referred to, and of the immense difficulties in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, your committee therefore ask to be discharged from all the cases of contested seats, whether based upon the eligibility of the sitting member, or on any other charge, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the order of General Meade, known as General Order No. 90, in relation to the persons elect to the Senate be declared and held as conclusive as to the rights of the persons named to seats.

E. J. HIGBEE,
McW. HUNGERFORD,
W. BROCK,
W. B. JONES,
GEORGE WALLACE.

Leave of absence was asked and granted to Senators Anderson, Hicks and Dickey.

A recess for five minutes was taken, at the end of which a message was received from the House of Representatives stating that the House was ready to go into an election for State House officers and State Printer.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the said election.

At 1½ o'clock the Senate returned to their Chamber and adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, August 6, 1868.

The House met at 10 A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. Spillman. The Journal was read.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to reconsider so much of the Journal as related to the appointment of a standing committee on corporations.

Mr. BRYANT rose to a point of order, which was that it had been reconsidered yesterday, and could not be reconsidered a second time.

Mr. CRAWFORD, for the sake of avoiding a discussion, withdrew his motion.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved that the House hold two sessions daily.

The rules were suspended.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Harrison, of Hancock

By Mr. BARNUM. Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this body for licenses to practice medicine in this State without licenses or diploma.

Resolved, That a special committee of five physicians from this body be appointed to examine into the merits of such applicants.

Resolved, That all bills so offered be referred to said committee of physicians.

Adopted.

The following committee was appointed: Messrs. Barnum, Fowler, Bell, Gober and Duke.

On motion, the Senate was notified that the House was ready to go into the election of State officers.

The members of the Senate here in the House, the President took his seat at the Speaker's desk. The Secretary of the Senate then read the resolution by which the election was called. Judge D. G. Cotting, of Wilkes, and Col. N. C. Barnett, of Baldwin, were nominated for Secretaries of State.

Mr BRADLEY, (negro), took the floor and dictated to the President terms for the securing of order in the House.

The PRESIDENT stated that he would preserve order when it was necessary to do so.

THE ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Clerk of the Senate here proceeded to call the roll of Senators, and the Secretary of the House that of its members, when each member recorded his vote.

The first election was for Secretary of State, for which Judge D. G. Cotting and Col. N. C. Barnett, were nominated.

The vote stood—whole vote 195, necessary to an election 98—Cotting 93, Barnett 90.

For Comptroller General there were nominated Madison Bell and Col. P. Thweat.

Whole vote 192, necessary to a choice 97—Bell 102 and Thweat 90.

For Stat Treasurer, N. L. Angier and W. A. Williams, were put in nomination.

Whole vote 193, necessary to an election 97—Angier 101, Williams 92.

For State Printer Samuel Bard of the Era, and J. W. Burke of the Macon Journal and Messenger, were nominated.

Whole vote 194. Necessary to election 98 Bard 99 Burke 93.

Messrs. Cotting, Bell, Angier and Bard were declared duly elected to their respective offices. We shall give the votes in full in to-morrow morning's paper.

In the meantime we would suggest to those Democratic members who have been rusticating, that they are not where they ought to be.

The elections having terminated, the Senate on motion withdrew, when the House, on motion, adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Democratic Meeting in Cobb.

Pursuant to announcement made, a meeting of the citizens of Cobb county was held in Marietta on the 4th day of August for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention for President and Vice President

On motion of Col. Wm. Phillips, Henry G. Cole, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. S. Thomson was requested to act as Secretary.

It having been announced that Col. C. W. Styles had been requested to address the meeting and had arrived in the city for that purpose, on motion of Col. Wm. Phillips, a committee was appointed by the Chair to notify Col. Styles, and conduct him to the stand.

The Chair appointed as the committee, Col. Wm. Phillips, A. A. Winn, and F. W. Robert, Esqrs.

The speaker having been presented by the Chairman, addressed the audience for more than an hour, discussing and contrasting the platforms of the two parties.

At the close of Col. Styles' address the following resolutions were offered by Col. Geo. W. Lester, and unanimously adopted:

1 Resolved, That we, the citizens of Cobb county, do cordially endorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention, lately assembled in the city of New York, and hereby pledge ourselves to unceasing effort to give those principles living force and vital energy in the administration of the government of Georgia and of the United States.

2. Resolved, That we endorse "True Bill" on the indictment upon which said Convention has arraigned the Radical party before the American people, and in common with the good and true men North, South, East and West, will labor with manly power and patriotic industry to secure, at the ballot-box, in November next, an overwhelming verdict of popular condemnation that shall drive Radicalism from power, save the country from ruin and re-establish Constitutional liberty upon every foot of American soil.

3. Resolved, That in Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, we find statesmen of acknowledged ability, patriots of unquestionable integrity, and lovers of constitutional liberty, of unwavering fidelity and we will leave no honorable means unemployed to secure their triumphant election.

4. Resolved, That we earnestly invite every opponent of Radical rule, to unite with us in giving to our beloved State peace, prosperity and good government, whether they agreed with us as to the policy of reconstruction or not.

5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to THE CONSTITUTION, the *Intelligencer*, and Marietta Journal, with a request that they be published.

On the adoption of the resolutions, Col. Lester was loudly called for, and addressed the meeting for about twenty minutes, in his usual earnest and forcible manner. The meeting then adjourned.

H. G. COLE, Chairman.
W. S. THOMSON, Secretary.

WHAT RADICALISM HAS DONE FOR THE WHITE LABORER.—"A Laboring Man" writes the following to the Bangor, Me., Democrot:

For four day's work in 1859 I could buy a barrel of excellent flour. For an equally good barrel now I have to work eight days.

For one day's work in 1859 I could buy five pounds of tea. For the same day's work I can now buy but two pounds.

For one day's work then I could buy thirty pounds of sugar. For a day's work now I can get but fifteen pounds.

For a day's work in 1859 I could buy eight pounds of tobacco. For a day's work now I can buy but three pounds.

For a day's work in 1859 I could buy fifteen pounds of coffee. For a day's work now I can buy but five pounds.

For one month's work in 1859 I could clothe myself and family for one year. To do the same now I am obliged to work a year and a half.

I might thus go through the whole list of articles that a laboring man and his family consume. The fact is that we are permitted to enjoy but one-half of the fruits of our labor; the other half goes to the public treasury.

Is it not time for me and my fellow-laborers to look around us, ascertain the cause of this robbery of labor, and apply the remedy?

COTTON CROP REPORTS.—From gentlemen who came in on the South-western railroad yesterday, we get gloomy reports from the cotton crop in South-western Georgia and South-eastern Alabama. It has rained more or less in that section every day for nearly two weeks, and very serious anxiety is felt about the cotton crop. Both the rust and caterpillar are making their appearance, and if the present wet weather lasts much longer, the cotton will be cut short fully one half, if not more.

This shows the folly and uncertainty of all calculations in regard to cotton so long as it is in the field. Two weeks ago the prospect was excellent for the amount of land planted. To-day those prospects are well destroyed and a week may blast them altogether.—*Macon Telegraph.*

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, says the Louisville Courier's Washington special 3d inst., left for the South to-night, professedly to consult with commanders on the best mode of reducing the force of the bureau. It is hinted that he is on a mission to perfect means to carry those States for Grant; but all he can do will not avail. It is conceded here by Radicals that the chances for carrying any of those States except South Carolina are hopeless, if the scheme to consumate it through the Legislatures failed, and this you are advised above has been abandoned.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.

The grain market is more active than heretofore, with considerable demand for all kinds, and sales of new oats at depot at 50a51 in bulk, for shipment to Cincinnati, and a brisk demand for choice rye for distilling, which is held in store at 125, buyers contending for lower rates. The demand for wheat is equal to the supply, with sales at 1 85a2 00 to city millers.

FLOUR—Steady demand for the city and local trade, with sales of 250 bbls in lots, assorted brands, at 6 50 for super to 11 50 for fancy; also 220 bbls A No 1 in lots at 10 50; bbls at 10 75, the latter for the Buffalo market. We quote in lots as follows: Fine 5 75a6; superfine 6 25a6 75; extra 7 75a8 25; extra family 8 75a9 25; A No 1 at 10 25a 10 75, and fancy at 11a11 75.

GRAIN—Fair inquiries for all kinds, with light receipts of Wheat, and sales of 600 bushels red at 1 85a1 90, and small sales choice white at 1 95a2. Corn rules steady with a good city demand, and sales of 800 bushels shelled, in bulk, at 95. Oats are in fair request with sales of 400 bushels new, in bulk, at 50a51, and 480 bushels in store, in bulk, at 50a55. Rye is rather dull with sale of 400 bushels choice new, in store, at 1 20a1 25.

GROCERIES—Fair local demand, with a sale of 50 bags Rio Coffee, fair to prime at 20a25¼; Laguayra 25¼a26½; Java prime 32a36; and Mocha 43a46; small orders 1c advance. Sugar, raw, steady. We quote Porto Rico as follows: Fair 12¾a13½; prime 14a14¼, and choice 14½a14¾, in lots. Demarara refined 15¾a16 Cuba, raw, in lots, at 11¾a13¾; small sales at ½c advance or in bbls. Refined sugar in lots, hard standard at 17¾a17¾; small sales at 18¾a18; soft refined at 15¾a16¾, as to grades, and small sales 15¾a17¼. Eastern sirups 55a1 20 per gallon, as to quality and package. Rice—Louisiana, in packages, 11a11½; Carolina, in tierces, at 13; small sales 12½. Plantation molasses very scarce at 95a1 10 per gallon.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Market firm with sales of 100 bbls Mess Pork, in retail lots at 29 00. Bulk Meats unchanged, as follows: Shoulders 12¾, clear ribbed sides 15¾, and clear sides at 16½, loose. Bacon is in fair demand with sales of 58 casks, as follows: Shoulders 13¾a13¾; clear ribbed sides 16¾a17, and clear side 17¼a17¾, all packed. Also a sale of 1,000 pieces shoulders loose to a dealer at 13. We quote hams, plain sugar-cured at 18¾a19½, and fancy at 20¾a21, all in canvass and packed. Breakfast Bacon, sugar cured and canvassed 17¾a18, loose, and 18½ packed. Lard continues firm in tierces at 18¾a18¾, and keg at 19¾a20. Summer or butcher's lard is offered at 1c lower rates.

WHISKY—There is a good demand for pure whisky, with a sale of 100 barrels copper on private terms, and 50 bbls raw highwines at 1 18a1 20, free.

St. Louis Market.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 3.

TOBACCO—The demand exceeds the supply and prices are full.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

HEMP—Dull at 2 35a2 40 for dressed.

FLOUR—Choice and fancy brands held firmer; lower grades in favor of buyers, but prices not quotably changed; sales superfine at 6 00a7; extra 7 50a8 12; XX 9a9 50; XXX to fancy 10a10 25; sales 1,700 bbls fancy for Eastern market on private rates.

GRAIN—Wheat, under large receipts, the market opened dull and 5a10 lower on better grades, and 10a15 on medium, and low grades red fall sald at 2 10a2 34, and white at 2 15a2 35; spring 160a 1 65. Corn steady at 80a82 for mixed and yellow; 88a90 for white Oats firmer and better at 46a53. Rye dull and lower at 1 00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm, with only order demand. Pork sold at 29a29 25. Bacon unchanged at 12¾a13 for shoulders, and 16¾a17 for clear sides. Lard firm at 18 for tierce and 18 for keg.

WHISKY—In demand at 1 25, but held higher at close.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

The demand is maderate and prices are generally maintained. Heavy brown sheetings, such as Stark A. Lawrence C and Lemon E, bring 17a17½, while the Pacific and Atlantic A, which are very scarce, are worth 18a18½, Atlantic D, fine sheetings, command 15½. Printed calicoes range from 13¾a14¼ for Amoskeag and Merrimack. Printing cloths inactive and depressed at 8½a8¾ for common to best brands.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.

The crude oil market is quiet firm and unchanged. The nominal quotations for spot are 14½. Refined in bond quiet but firm; nominally 34, August 34½, September and October 35, Philadelphia delivery.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 84a85, Oats irregular; now generally in bad condition and irregular at 40 60; no old in the market

Whisky firm at 55 in bond.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at 28 85, but there was no demand of moment. Lard is held at 18¾ and small sales were made at 18¾. Bulk meats quiet but; there was some demand at 12a14 for shoulders and sides packed. Bacon is neglected; shoulders are held at 13¾, and sides at 16¾, and 17 for clear rib and clear sides.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.

COFFEE—Very little demand; sales confined to a few small lots Rio from second hands, not worthy of special note; prices unchanged.

SUGAR.—The market was more quiet to-day though prices remain steady; we report sales of 27 hhds Demarara vac. pan at 14¾a15; 35 hhds Porto Rico at 13¾a13¾; 38 boxes Cuba, strong No 12 at 12¾; on Saturday in addition to the sales before reported were 359 hhd; 13 tierces Porto Rico; 18 hhds, 120 boxes Cuba, all on private terms.

SYRUPS—Are steady as follows: Maryland Golden 77c; Baltimore 70c; Monumental 67c.

CALIFORNIA GRAIN PRODUCT.—The importance of California as a grain-producing State, justifies the frequent reference to it. The market reviews of San Francisco are commanding attention at all the commercial centres of the world. It is stated that the increased production of wheat in that State this year over 1867, from breadth of land sown and increase of crop, will reach fully fifty per cent, and is estimated to reach seventeen millions of bushels. With the certainty of such a prolific yield, it becomes evident that there will be a very large quantity of this grain to spare, suggesting the inquiry, where are likely to be found markets for its disposal at prices that will prove remunerative to the farmer? During the year ending June 30, 1867, there arrived at San Francisco from the interior of the State, 5,215,000 centals of wheat and 551,500 barrels of flour, being of California production. Of this, 3,642,500 centals of wheat and 485,500 barrels of flour were exported, some of it going to Central America and Mexico, British Columbia and Russian America Australia and New Zealand, China and Japan, and 819,000 centals of wheat and 193,000 barrels of flour to Eastern domestic ports. Some also went to Europe. During the year ending with June 30, 1868, there were received at San Francisco, being also of California production, 5,062,500 centals of wheat and 208,250 barrels of flour, which were distributed much in the same proportions as the previous year, and to the same points. How much of this production of wheat and flour may be taken by China and Japan will depend, as has been found by experience, very much upon the prices. As prices are almost sure to rule moderately low the incoming season, Asiatic customers may be expected to take liberally, opening most likely a larger outlet for them in that direction than ever before.—*Baltimore Sun.*

HE FORGETS.—When Bullock, "who writes himself Governor of Georgia," assured "Judge" Lane, of Savannah that he, Bullock, would apply the corrective when any person denied the authority and legality of an appointment issued by one John Pope, some time Satrap of District No. 3, forgot that the State of Georgia is not an Express Company of which he is the superintendent. If the Legislature permits this tool of Joe Brown's to assume dictatorial powers, and if it vest in him the right of municipal appointment, we are as much in a state of subjugation as if Gen. Pope were back again with his bayonets and Joe Brown in close conference as sense-keeper. If the Legislature winks at this usurpation, the people will be basely betrayed into a mild form of Brownlowism. Bullock's impudence, in asserting a species of divine right of interpretation, is only surpassed by the sublime "cheek" of that resolution of the Radical meeting in this city, which offers to prove the innocense of alleged culprits by referring to the restimony of the culprits themselves.—*Constitutionalist.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

LATE FROM WASHINGTON

Rollins' Resignation Accepted.

Affairs in North Louisiana.

Memorial to the President.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The President has accepted Rollins' resignation without any remark on the conditions which still hold the acceptance as mere formality, it is said, and does not change the situation.

Gen. Burbridge is pressing for the office, and it is said he has assurances from several Senators that they will protect the President in dealing promptly with Rollins in Burbridge's favor.

No authentic information regarding the Executive's intention respecting interference in Louisiana affairs.

Gen. Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, has leave of absence, and will return home on the first of September.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department,
New Orleans, Aug 1, 1868.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I have the honor to forward to you by Lieut. Col. John F. Deane of my staff, the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of this State on the first day of August, 1868. I also enclose with it a petition from a number of the most prominent and influential citizens of North Louisiana, setting forth the horrible outrages that are daily being perpetrated in that portion of the State, together with a letter from the Hon. G. W. Hudspeth, Attorney for the 8th Judicial District, showing the State of affairs that exists there. Also, I send other letters and papers showing clearly that in many of the parishes there exists no protection for the citizens in the courts, and that men are shot down in the roads, in their homes and elsewhere, without a question being asked or any steps taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Judge of the 13th Judicial District refuses to go to the parish of Franklin, unless a force is sent with him to protect him from violence; and he is not obnoxious on personal or political grounds, for in politics he was opposed to the New Constitution and is a life-long citizen of the State.

The Sheriff of the parish of Franklin, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make any arrests or discharge the duties of his office on account of the condition of affairs there.

Prominent Union men in the parish of Caddo, write me that their homes are beset by desperadoes and that their lives and property have been saved from destruction only by armed men who volunteer to guard them. As you will see by the letter of Mr. Hudspeth, District Attorney for the 8th district, men women and children have been recently murdered in the parish of St. Landry by bands of armed men, who remain thus far unpunished and unmolested. The inclosed newspaper, a Democratic journal, published in Madison parish, show, clearly the condition of affairs there. In corroboration of the statements contained in the petition of Judge Crawford, Judge Wyly, and other gentlemen of north Louisiana, from the very best information, Mr. President, I have no doubt that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half. Startling as this statement is, letters of the most reliable character fully confirm it. There seems to be a settled determination on the part of those men who adhered to the rebellion, to either kill or drive away the Union men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored people into voting as they shall dictate. There is a secret organization throughout the State known as the K. W. C., the full details of which, questions, oath, &c., &c., Col. Dean will explain to you. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and with a view to this end contempates and desires the precipitation to conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in it. Its members are sworn under oaths of the most binding character to carry out the purposes of the organization at all costs, hazards and sacrifices, and by measure, however desperate that they may adopt. It has now transpired that the mob which threatened the Legislature some weeks since, were only prevented from enacting the scenes of the 30th of July, 1866, by the presence of the U. S. troops. It was the deliberate determination of this secret organization to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for having decided questions preliminary to an organization of the General Assembly in a manner obnoxious to them. There are military organizations on foot in this city, under the auspices of this secret organization; they drill openly in our streets at night or in a hall, easily to be seen. In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution, the certain fruit of which would be long continued, if not hopeless confusion, disaster and ruin to the State. The presence of United States troops in my judgment is necessary to prevent this. The organization of militia is of very questionable expediency, inasmuch as it will be under the present excited state of mind, one political party armed to support the Government against another. I wish to avoid this, if possible, and respectfully request your Excellency to put two regiments of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, together with a battery of artillery, under the command of some competent officer, with orders to co-operate with me in repressing disorder and violence, arresting criminals, and protecting the officers of the law, in trying them. The breaking up of all secret political orgaizations, and a few examples of condign punishment of offenders will secure peace in the State as soon as the great excitement attending the present political campaign is over.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient srvant,
H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Money easy at 3a4. Sterling 10. Gold 149¾. Old five-twenties 14¾; new 8¾; forties 9¾; Virginias, new, 53¾; Tennessee ex-coupons 63¾. Flour 15a16. Wheat 3a5 better. Corn 1 better. Pork dull at 28 00. Lard firmer; steam 18¾a19. Cotton dull at 29¾. Turpentine firm at 46a46½. Rosin firm; common, 2 25.—Freights dull.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A. M.—Consols 91¾a94¼. Bonds 71¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—A. M.—Cotton opened easier but not quotably lower; sales 8,000. Red wheat advanced to 10. Others unchanged.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—Bonds 75¾.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—P. M.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 71¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—P. M.—Cotton irregular; uplands 9¾a9¾; Orleans 9¾a10. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork flat. Other provisions quiet.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD. It is said the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company now contemplate running the road from Brunswick to Doctortown direct, and there intersect with the Gulf Road running into Savannah. Doctortown is on the Altamaha, and a good way north of a direct line. From thence the road will run through Appling, Coffee and Telfair, to Pulaski, upon as straight a line as practicable. This is somewhat north of what has heretofore been considered the route which would be adopted.

By this stroke of policy the company will have a shorter road to Savannah than the Central. The Central Railroad is built in the shape of a horse-shoe—the moment of leaving Savannah it makes a long detour north, making the road 196 miles long, when it is only 150 on a straight line. The Brunswick will take advantage of this mistake, run their line straight, establish the shortest route to Savannah, and thus place the Central at a tremendous disadvantage in the carrying trade of that city. In this arrangement the extreme lengths of each road will be about equal.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

COMMERCE ON THE UPPER COOSA RIVER. Among the freights taken up to Rome by the steamboat Etowah last week was 560 sacks of wheat, 531 sacks of corn, and 481 watermelons. This speaks well for the country in the valley of the Coosa. Corn is going from the farm to the market, instead, as in 1867, in the same section, from the market to the farm.—*Sun and Times.*

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION
HAS THE
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 7, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham. J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

JUSTICIA FIAT, RUAT COELUM.—The Democratic party has claims upon us, and we intend to discharge our duty, if we know it, without fear, favor or affection; but if we err, and do a wrong to individuals, we are neither afraid nor ashamed to make the *amende*, and put ourselves right.

Justice is due to every man, and it affords us infinite pleasure to render it to Messrs. Gaff, Cobb, Williams, Scott and Ford, five of the gentlemen who were absent yesterday.

Mr. Gaff is at home, too ill to return to his seat. Mr. Cobb paired off. Col. Scott was detained at Union Point, on his return from Athens, by an accident to the up train. Mr. Williams paired off, and Mr. Ford's child was too sick for him to leave it.

The other gentlemen may, and no doubt will be able to satisfy the democracy of Georgia, that they are not amenable to the charge of dereliction of duty. We hope and pray they were not absent by design, and that the fog that gathered around them yesterday, will be cleared away when the cause of their absence is explained.

It is due to Col. Scott, for whom we entertained sentiments of the highest esteem, and in whose integrity, and fidelity to the cause we have the most unbounded confidence, that he desires no disclaimer or explanation from us, and it is due to the other gentlemen, as well as to ourselves, to assure the public that we are satisfied they have done nothing to subject them to censure

☞He (Gen. Blair) says that he wants to stand before the convention upon that proposition to renew the rebellion. He did go before the convention upon that proposition, and he was nominated on the first ballot, while Horatio Seymour, I believe, was not nominated under some twenty-five or thirty ballots. Here is the direct proposition. He is to be nominated, if at all, upon the proposition to overturn those State governments by military force—to again bring war upon us. You who want war vote for Frank Blair, but you who want peace vote for Grant, for he said "Let us have Peace." [Applause] No man now need be deceived. If any man is deceived it is because he intends to be, and desires to be, but if there is an honest man who wants peace, who wants the bleeding wounds of the country bound up, who wants us to return to the paths of prosperity, and growth, and power, and development in every respect, he must avoid voting for that ticket. Frank Blair was put in nomination because of that letter. He was put in nomination by a Rebel officer from Kentucky, a member of that convention—General Preston. His nomination was seconded by a Rebel officer from South Carolina, Wade Hampton. He was nominated by the Rebel element of the South. He now stands as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that letter is the Democratic platform. It expresses fully and directly what is contained in the regular platform in a more general and perhaps imperfect manner.—*Senator Morton's Speech at Indianapolis.*

You say, Mr. Senator Morton, that Gen. Blair said he wanted to stand before the convention upon the proposition to renew the war. Will you be so obliging as to point out the passage in Gen. Blair,s letter where he proposes to renew the war. Will any of the profligate presses of your party do it. No, neither you nor they can do it. The shoddies and asses of your party may pretend to believe it, but the tax paying, patriotic and sensible people of Indiana know that you are only lying, and that you are abusing the trust a confiding people have clothed you with. A word in your ear, Moxa. Your triumph is over—you tremble because you are guilty. The manacles and chains with which you propose to bind the people of ten States in perpetual bondage had better be thrown into the Potomac and the river gods invoked never to spew them up to mortal sight again.

Wo to you and the miserable party of plotters, and revolutionists you represent, who, from the very first have made war upon the Constitution, under the pretext of making war upon disunion, when the great American mind is brought to comprehend you aright, naked, and trembling and guilty, cursed by God whom you have defied, and by man whom you have deceived, and by liberty which you have outraged and attempted to destroy, you will call upon rocks and hills to fall on you and hide you not only from the face of man, but the buzzards, kites and vipers, of whose companionship you are unworthy. Monster of the nineteenth century, go?

☞London letters say that many criminals are being liberated on condition of emigrating to America.

We already have an overcrop of Radical criminals.

Colfax and Cold-Comfort.

Mr. Colfax is abroad. At South Bend and Chicago he speaks. South Bend being his old home, the women, children, and men, gathered in to catch a glimpse of the "coming man." When "Skylar" would announce some startling proposition the old ladies would raise their ærificial eyes to take a na'ural glimpse at the wonderful man, and the little children from behind them, or from underneath their aprons, peeped at him with timid wonderment. When "Skylar" told them he was a candidate, and for what, with open mouths and questioning eyes, they doubted him. He had deceived them so often before, that when the South Bend orator reached the climax of his speech, the old women and gray-haired men were rather disposed to laugh. They had known "Skylar too long and too well for him to be their Vice Presidential candidate.

At Chicago Mr. Colfax felt particularly in love with the place. There was a deeper blue on its lake, a tenderer welcome in its winds, and a holier moonlight in its heavens than he had ever seen and felt before. How his heart expanded with the occasion! He had often spoken to them before, but now his gratitude knew no bound, for lo, he stood within the city in which so late he had been suddenly made a great man. All the emotions of his heart welling up in him at the thought of this, he could scarce restrain himself from hugging the whole audience at once. It was there the conclave met—set up a platform latitudinous enough for him and the General to stand upon. From thence he saw the future of his greatness looming up like a tailless kite in the heavens. Mr. Colfax grew big with the occasion. His emotions failed of speech, his soul melting and pouring its fervor upon the audience like an Ætna lava stream. But they would not come. They could not see the point. Like the South Bend crowd, they believed it all a hoax. Mr. Colfax had "fout" in the rear when they were fighting in the front of the war; and there he swore to fight again. But while Mr. Colfax was going through his word-farce, his audience, hundreds of whom were unfortunately foreign born, as well as others native, of a particular religious creed, who could not for the lives of them, keep their wicked thoughts from wandering back to the memorable Colfax crusade against catholics and foreigners. Mr. Colfax's lips were sealed against the platforms on either side. He dared not so much as wink on these. Oh, no! the contrast would not bear inspection. There were points at issue which the people would not brook. A veil must be drawn across the present—the dead ghosts of the past invoked, and the war prejudices revived. In this reposed his trust. But the people did not see the point. They responded coldly, and Colfax in disgust with the indifference with which his South Bend and Chicago speeches were received, his failure to create enthusiasm either in his cause or himself, determined from thence to journey westward unobserved.

Radical Revolution.

The Radical party is a party of revolution. It has no existence outside of discord and the military oppressions which it has unlawfully forced upon the country. Indicted as the enemy of peace, law, order, and good government, it is to-day on trial before the American people. The question to be decided is, whether we shall remain a free people, exercising control of civil government according to the principles hither-to in force, or whether we shall be ruled over, fettered and gagged by that military power which overshadows the land, and outside of which the Radical party has no vital existence. The Democratic party has only to adhere to the constitutional doctrines of the party as held by Jefferson and Jackson. It has ever favored the largest scope of liberty. In politics it is tolerant and unproscriptive in religion. It hates every thing like bigotry. It abhors that spirit which would enforce its own dogmas, right or wrong. It has no sympathy with that kind of government which by force and interdiction restrains the free and honest conviction of the citizen. It gives every man the right to express his opinions, and to hold such views as in his judgment conduce to the best interests of the Government, without arrogating to itself control over the consciences and liberties of men. In the event of its success, it does not propose by force and fraud, but by peaceable means to enforce that clause in its platform which declares the reconstruction acts "usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." If it is defeated on a fair presentation of these measures to the American people, it will peaceably acquiesce in the result. Not so with its opponents. They are unwilling to submit to the verdict of the people. If they and their policy are pronounced against, they are resolved upon revolution. What they have accomplished by fraud they intend, if in their power, to perpetuate by force. Their false cry of revolution against the Democrats is only intended to conceal their own designs. They have never yet accomplished anything by the free consent of the people. Force, fraud, and corruption are the unholy means by which they have obtained power. That power they have sworn not to surrender peacefully.—By denying the right of suffrage, suppressing expression of opinion, every tendency to liberal sentiment, denying the right of citizenship, and by bribery and corrupting the weak, wavering and dishonest in our midst, they have set up such governments in the South as no people outside of themselves would suffer to endure. These governments they know are obnoxious to a large majority of the American people, yet they are determined, first, to retain by means the most foul, and failing in these, to continue their wicked misrule at all hazards. It has reached that point in excess where its own recklessness drives it madly on to revolution. It is represented by a Congress whose programme is not to be mistaken. Already damned by public sentiment, it intends to disregard that opinion. It needs no other proof to convict it than its own acts. They point with unerring precision to that desperate conspiracy into which the Radical party has entered, should it be defeated at the polls in November, to prolong the rule of Radicalism, if it has to be done at the expense of subverting our liberties, and transforming the civil power of the government into a military usurpation in the hands of Grant.

Spare the People the Curse of a Corrupt Judiciary!—Is H. K. McCay a proper Man for the Supreme Court of Georgia?—If Not, then let an Honest and Independent Senate Protect us from Such a Man.

It will be remembered that General McCay was a member of the late Convention and one of the leaders thereof. He was the engineer of the Relief Ordinance, *so-called.*

It will be remembered also, that the honest and talented Akerman, in his able speech against this unconstitutional measure, called upon Gen. McCay to state some reason for the *strange provision* that a *cestui que* trust, whose trustee was appointed previous to June 1st 1865, might recover, and *one whose trustee was appointed after that time should be defrauded* of his or her rights. McCay was mute. "He answered not a word." Akerman then denounced this iniquitous provision as a *damanable fraud, and intended to auswer the case of some dishonest trustee who desired to swindle some orphan child or* POOR WOMAN.

Can it be, we ask, that when Akerman uttered this scathing rebuke, he was cognizant of the deep-dyed infamy hereinafter exposed? or was it the intu tion of honesty?

It is a matter of history that this strong provision was not contained in the original ordinance, but was placed there, doubtless, after receiving the letter from Col. Bartlett, in relation to the claims of the *cestui que* trust, Mrs. Dickerson. This man who now has the audacity to expect a seat on the Supreme Bench of Georgia, reported another section, so as to meet it seems, the case then upon him. It is painful to comment on this matter further. Read the letter and form your own opinions. Senators, it is from the pen of one of the most reliable citizens in the State:

MONTICELLO, August 6, 1868.

Carey W. Styles, Esq., Atlanta:

DEAR SIR: At the solicitation of many friends, I make the following statement, relative to the introduction and adoption, by the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, of the amendment to what was known as the "Relief Ordinance" prohibiting trustees, appointed since the 1st of June 1865, from bringing suit for the enforcement of their claims.

My father, A. Bartlett, died in 1846. By his will he gave to my brother, in trust for his daughter Sarah A. Dickerson, two thousand dollars, the interest only to be paid annually by the trustee. In 1859, W. A. Bartlett, of Americus, Georgia, the trustee, died intestate and childless, having previous to his death invested the trust funds in a house and lot in Americus, preferring, as he assured me, to use the money and pay the annual interest to loaning out the same. After the death of W. A. B. his widow became his Administratrix and the husband of the *cestui que trust*, H. A. Dickerson, was appointed trustee. Suit was instituted on the bond of W. A. B. and judgment rendered against his Administratrix and his securities on the trust bond.

The letters of the Administratrix of W. A. B. abated by her marriage with P. West, and H. K McCay became the Administrator *de bonis non* of W. A. B., deceased, and as such Administrator, he has reduced the estate of W. A. B. in his hands and holds the same.

In 1865 H. A. Dickerson, the trustee, died, leaving his wife, the *cestui que* trust, in very straightened circumstances, of which fact, in December, 1865, I notified H. K. McCay, urging him to pay her at least a part of the interest, which he, in a letter in reply, assured me he would do.

The matter remained thus until 1867, he neglecting and refusing to pay any part of said fund to said *cestui que trust* until after the meeting of the Convention in Atlanta, and the passage of what is known as the Relief Ordinance, by which trust debts were collectable Seeing the ordinance adopted, and thinking the claim of Mrs. D. came within the exception, I addressed a note to H K. McCay, the administrator, in which I informed him the house and lot in Americus was invested with the trust funds, and again urging him to pay at least the interest on this fund, and that I would at once have a trustee appointed for Mrs. D., which he seemed to require and think necessary. To this letter he made no reply, *but at once introduced the additional section, or ordinance* (I have not the Constitution before me,) *prohibiting trustees* APPOINTED SINCE JUNE 1ST, 1868, *from bringing suit or recovering*—in other words, *making an exception to the exception.*

I am informed that H. K. McCay claims that the estate of W. A. B., deceased, is indebted to him very largely for professional services rendered since his death, and that *if the trust fund be excluded, he can retain the entire estate in his hands* in payment of this claim. He has paid no part of my sister's demand to either herself or me. I am acting as the counsel of Mrs. D. the *cestui que trust*

Very Respectfully,
GEO. T. BARTLETT.

Senators! What Does it Mean?

Governor Bullock in his message uses this language:

The decisions of our Courts, *regulated by the Code*, have been in conflict with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of many of the States more extensively interested in the laws controlling *carriers* than our own, and it is earnestly recommended that our laws on this subject may be clear and definite, and so *revised* as to give equal and just protection to the *carrier* and to the patron, and thus leave the Courts untrammeled by special and hostile legislation on *this* subject; one which is of such vital importance to the interests of the State in her own Road, and to her citizens who are interested in the operation and construction of other Roads.

The italics are ours.

The only cases decided by our Supreme Court since the adoption of the Code in which the Western and Atlantic Railroad was a party (so far as we know) are published in 34th and 36th Georgia Reports, to-wit: Cannon's case, 34th Georgia, 422; Thomas' case, Georgia, 543, and Whidbus' case, 36th Georgia, 371. Neither of these affect that Railroad as a *carrier*. Then although the above extract is taken from the division of the message named "Western and Atlantic Railroad," the remarks cannot apply to that Railroad. Nor can we recall any decision of that Court since the adoption of the Code materially affecting other Railroads. The burden of the sentence, we take it, is covered up in the word *carriers*, and the real object is to benefit the Southern Express Company. As this is a guess, let us give our reasons for it.

The (present) Supreme Court, since the adoption of the Code, has decided that an Express Company is a common carrier with all the liabilities to the public which attach to *carriers*, and liable for the value of the goods lost, though in the receipt, the Company said they would only pay $50, when no value was inserted therein.—Southern Express Company vs. Newby, 36th Georgia, 635. Further, they have held that, though it was specified in the receipt that the company would not be liable for loss, unless claim was made *within ninety days*, it *was* liable, though the claim was not so made. Barnes, Trustee, vs. Southern Express Company, 36th Georgia, 532. And we understand that one or two unpublished cases in which the Southern Express Company was a party, have been made by the present bench. The most material of these is, that though by statute service has to be perfected on the Southern Express Company at Augusta, still it may be *sued* at any point where it has an office.

It is foreign to our purpose to show that those decisions are correct. The message admits that they are "regulated by the Code."

Let any man reflect that Governor Bullock has lately been connected with the Southern Express Company, and is on terms of intimacy with its officers and stockholders. Then let him look at the long list of authorities cited by the able counsel for the Express Company in the Newby case—36th Georgia, 643—and we believe that he will admit that it is conclusive that our conjecture is right.

Well, what of it? Governor Bullock knows that statutes which have been passed to enable the citizens to collect damages for losses by the Southern Express Company are in accordance with the laws as applicable to Railroads for very many years past; that they are not only a public convenience but a public necessity, and therefore has little hope that you will "revise" the Code so as to render these decisions void.

How, then, can the Express Company get rid of its liabilities as a *carrier*, and force citizens to sue it *only at Augusta!* If the statutes and sections of the Code by which such decisions were regulated should receive a *different construction*, the thing would be done.

Does the desire to put Judge Warner off the bench have any connection with this matter? His decision as to relief is not the point, because, as Governor Brown told him, two Judges, agreeing that stay laws were constitutional, would effectually tie his hands on that subject.

It is agreed on all hands that Harris' place is to be supplied. If Warner's is also supplied, all these and many other wholesome decisions may be reversed. The people have an interest in this matter as well as Governor Bullock and his friends. Nobody but you, Senators, *can* protect the people in their rights, if indeed they shall need protection. They know Warner—his ability, his integrity and his firmness, and they do not wish him displaced to give place to a "party politician" against whom you are warned by the same message under the heading "Judiciary." The people repeat the message with emphasis—"*The Executive is controlled in his selection by the dignified and thoughtful mind of the Senate,*" and expect you to hear and heed their voice.

Letter from Hon. Geo. W. Woodward to the Mass Meeting held in this City July 23, 1868.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1868.

J. F. Alexander—Dear Sir: I am sorry that ill health, (a temporary result of the late heated term) and numerous engagements, incidental to the last days of a long session of Congress, make it quite impossible for me to accept, what under other circumstances would not be declined, your polite invitation to meet the State Convention of Georgia at Atlanta on the 23d inst.

Nor have I time or strength for an extended discussion of public questions.

The two great parties into which the country is divided, have made their platforms and nominated their candidates for the two highest Executive offices. The people are now to choose between them.

There are two or three observations to be made upon the Chicago platform: 1st. The Constitution of the United States is ignored thereby. 2d. Gold and silver money, the currency which the people secured to themselves by Constitutional provision, is not alluded to or provided for. 3d. The language in regard to our final policy is ambiguous and equivocal, admitting and actually receiving exactly opposite constructions from adherents to that platform. 4th. All Chicago platforms of the Republican party are snares for the people, the most conspicuous illustration of which was that one of 1860.

Without any more specifications, it is enough to say that however fair and specious the word of promise which the Republican party holds to the public ear, it has demonstrated its incapacity to administer the Government upon the Constitution of the United States. The disunion of the States, civil war, debt, discord, prostration of trade, and finally a military despotism over ten States—these are fruits of Republican rule. Their platforms speak fairly, but they bear such bitter fruits as these.

And they now tell us they want peace. Aye, now they want peace, when they have got the Southern States crushed beneath the heel of military power; when they have degraded the Saxon beneath the African; when they have desolated the fairest and most productive region of the country. Peace indeed! With the Commander in Chief in nomination on their ticket—he who issued the cruel and unnecessary order that laid the Shenandoah Valley in ashes; with the negroes fully armed and carefully drilled; with threats and purposes of confiscation on their lips and in the heart of every Republican politician, they do well to cry out for peace.

Affecting great horror at Gen. Blair's declaration that the unconstitutional laws known as reconstruction measures, should be treated as nullities, these virtuous, peace-loving politicians tell the people that the Democrats are for war, and that the blessings of peace can come only from continuing them (the Republicans) in power.

Let not the people be deceived by such glazing speeches. The Republican party has brought no peace, no repose, no prosperity to the country. It never can, because it lives and moves, and has its being outside of the Constitution. It governs according to no fixed law, but only the passions of a caucus, and, as the winds are not more variable than these, the country is not to expect any permanent prosperity whilst government is administered by such a standard.

Gen. Grant says he will have no policy of his own. Then he will be a supple tool in the hands of the Republican party, and what is to be looked for from them might be read in the dreary annals of the last eight years.

The Democratic platform recognizes the Constitution as the only true basis of administration, gold and silver as the only true standard of value, one currency for all creditors, equal and, therefore, light taxation, the superiority of the civil to the military power, the rights of trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, and besides, all the fundamental verities of the Democratic faith. The history of this party justifies the expectation that what they promise they will do. And the men nominated are living pledges that the platform, wherever they stand, shall be the rule of administration, if they succeed to power.

The nomination of these men, not anticipated generally, caused a momentary feeling of disappointment, but upon calm reflection they are seen to be well chosen and most suitable men.

Governor Seymour is an accomplished statesman, who would do great honor to the Executive Chair. Firmly rooted and grounded in the Democratic faith, he would bring to the country a true peace, such as it does indeed require, because it would be a peace of all sections, on the basis of a common Constitution, and a true prosperity that would look not to a chance of one section to prey on another, but to a development of the resources of all sections. He would restore economical administration, drive away treasury thieves, lighten public burthens—in a word, bring back the old genuine Union of States, and the supremacy of the Constitution. *He will have a policy.* It is indicated in the platform. It begins and ends with the Constitution. He will be something more than a supple tool in the hands of a party of fanatics who, having set aside God and the Constitution, walk only in the light of their own eyes, and want a President only to execute their crazy decrees. Gov. Seymour can be the instrument of no faction, but the minister of the people. He will govern according to no passions, his own, his party's, or others, but according to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Is it possible that a wayfaring man, though a fool, should err in perceiving which platform and which candidates ought to be chosen?

Pardon me for writing so much, and so hastily, and believe me,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY.—In the discussion on the Savannah bill in the Senate on Wednesday, a Senator remarked that one-half of the City Council of Savannah were Republicans. Whereupon Mr. Speer, white Radical, sprang to his feet and exclaimed: "Mr. President, I will agree to treat *this whole crowd* if one-half of them are Republicans." We suppose the Senator meant the "crowd" on the Radical side of the House.

HOUSTON AND CRAWFORD.—A gentleman just returned from Houston and Crawford counties, reports he never saw better prospects for corn and cotton in his life, as the farmers have in these counties. They have had an abundance of rain lately, and the crops are blooming. The reports that the corn crop was a failure and the cotton a long ways behind, are all a pack of stuff and nonsense. The greatest plenty of corn will be made, and as much cotton according to the area planted, as any year since the war. The fields are all clear of grass, and otherwise in excellent condition. Of course there is the usual apprehension of rust, rot, worm, blight, shedding, earthquakes, pestilence, famine, and the moon turning to green cheese, but in spite of all these, the fields were beautifully green with corn, and cotton is "as thick as autumn leaves in the vale of Valambrosa." Such is his report.—*Journal and Messenger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Yellow Fever in New York.

Interview Between the President and Col. Dean.

Grant Opens Again.

Stirring Effort.

Campaign Document.

The Electoral Vote Bill in the Alabama Legislature.

A K. K. Scared Senator.

More Radical Rascality in the Louisiana Legislature.

Arrival of Mr. Davis in Liverpool.

Five Steamers and one Barge Burned.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Grant will be absent till the middle of September, and will probably accompany the Indian Peace Commission, which Sherman has summoned together, westward.

Evarts returned unexpectedly, and had a prolonged interview with the President first, and then with McCulloch.

It is understood Evarts took strong grounds against Rollins' removal, except on the terms of his resignation or by suspension for cause under tenure-of-office bill threatening otherwise to withdraw from the Cabinet. Meantime Rollins is utterly oblivious to the President and McCulloch. It is said, however, that Rollins has modified the terms of his resignation, and on the same authority, doubtful, that Gen. Jeffries will succeed him.

Lots of less than two thousand gallons of rum or alcohol cannot be exported without forfeiting the drawback privileges.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad being thoroughly repaired will resume regular trips to-morrow, Friday.

Internal Revenue Receipts to-day five hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

Custom Receipts for the week ending June 31st, two millions and ninety-three hundred thousand dollars.

The Democratic majority in Kentucky rubs seventy thousand.

The interview between the President and Col. Deane, of Warmouth's staff, was pleasant and conciliatory during interview. The President gave no indications of questioning the legitimacy of Louisiana's present goverment, and expressed to Col. Deane the opinion, not decision, he wished it to be understood that the same course would be followed by the Secretary of War towards Louisiana and Florida that prevails in Tennessee, that is in fact, that there are sufficient troops in these States to suppress disorders, and that they would be used for that purpose upon proper application from the State, under the direction, however, of United States officers. With this unofficial expression of opinion, the matter was referred to the War Department, and remains in abeyance until Schofield's return on Saturday.

NEW YORK, August 5.—There are several cases of yellow fever in the hospital ships at quarantine. Captain Reed, from Confuegos, and one of his boatmen died of the black vomit yesterday.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 6.—In the Senate to-day a bill was presented providing for the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. It meets with much opposition. It was postponed until to-morrow.

A Senator had read a number of letters from the K. K. K. and a lively discussion was the result.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to receive bids for doing the State work of this session.

In the House, the Senate bill removing all political disabilities existing on the citizens of the State, was called up, but was postponed until to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Grant responded to the serenade as follows: Gentlemen and fellow-citizens, I can scarcely find words enough to thank you for this very hearty and warm reception. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to meet so many friends in St. Louis, a place which has risen since I have been a man grown, and where I intend to become a resident at some future day. Thanking you again, I will bid you good night.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 6.—Two more Democratic members of the House were unseated, and Radical opponents seated The seats of these ousted members were originally contested on grounds of ineligibility, but that ground was abandoned and fraud substituted. Among the published evidence in the case, are two affidavits proving that the Radical contestants had committed more fraud than was charged against the Democrats. The Radical contestants were seated by 53 to 25. Presiding officers of Democratic clubs denounce the statements that their organizations professing to be political, are really military, as unmitigated falsehoods.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The steamers Delaware Potomac. Pine Grove, Porter and a barge were burned at the wharf.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—Japanese advices represent the season as unusually wet. The tea and silk market dull.

The Tycoon General has been successful in his military operations against Mikado.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Mr. Davis arrived here last night.

PARIS, August 6.—Spanish advices represents the whole power of the Government as necessary to prevent an outbreak.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Panama advices to the 28th ult, have been received.

There has been no collision. Both sides are actively preparing, though an amicable adjustment is probable.

An accident on the Panama Railroad detained the Ocean Queen's passengers thirty-six hours.

YOKOHOMA, JAPAN, July 4.—The Statsbashi family were defeating the Southern Confederationists at every point. Jeddo and Yokohoma were again under Stotsbashi's control. Stotsbashi had refused the Tycoonate. The office was then offered to Romesaboro, a boy six years old, and one of the three branches of the Tokugawa family, but his father refused the honor, stating that he denied the authority of the Mikado to appoint the Tycoon. The Mikado is now a prisoner at Kioto, and is in charge of the high priest.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton heavy; sales 800 at 29a29½. Flour. superfine State 7 75a8 50; common to extra Southern 9 50a10 85. Wheat steady at noon's advance. Corn closed quiet and drooping. Oats active and a shade firmer. Pork heavy at 28 75a28 87½. Lard, kettle 19½a19½. Whisky firmer. Bonds 65. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet and steady. Molasses dull. Turpentine 46½. Rosin 2 95a7 00. Government bonds closed steady; 1862, 14½; 1864, 10½; 1865, 12½; 1867, 8½; forties 9½. Tennessees 64½; new 63½; North Carolinas 71½; new, 73 asked; Virginias 54; new, 53. Money very easy at 3a4. Gold closed strong at 149⅛a149¼, often during the day with great activity and excitement. Sterling 10. Southern bonds firm, except Tennessees, which closed weaker.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn firmer at 95a96. Whisky firm; in bond 65. Pork 28 75: best brands held at 29 75. Lard firm at 19. Shoulders 12½; clear sides 17.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Superfine flour firm at 7 00a7 75. Corn advancing; choice white 91a93. Pork 30 00; shoulders 13; clear sides 17? Whisky firm at 1 30.

CHARLESTON, August 6.—Cotton dull; sales 43; middlings 28; receipts for the week 17; sales 219; exports to Great Britain 604; coastwise 835; stock on hand 2,869.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Cotton nominally 30. Flour active and firm. Red wheat 2 25a2 65.—White and yellow corn 1 35. Provisions firm and active. Pork 30 00; shoulders 14½. Virginia sixes, old, inscribed, 45½ bid, 46½ asked; North Carolina ex-coupons 72½.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 27½; sales 33; receipts 81; exports 341. Gold 50½a51; sterling 60a65; N. Y. sight ½ premium. Flour quiet and firm; superfine 8½a8½; treble extra 9½. Corn firm, 95a1 05. Oats new choice 60a63 Hay 22a23. Pork firm, 30 25. Bacon firm; shoulders 13½; clear sides 17¾. Lard tending upward; tierce 18½; keg 20½.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; no sales; no receipts; no exports.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 6.—Turpentine advanced but firm at 24. Rosin firm; strained 2 15; No. 2, 2 25. Tar advanced, 2 65.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 6.—Market dull and weak; sales 28 bales; middlings at 27½.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings at 28½a29.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Evening.—Cotton has a declining tendency. Sales 6,000 bales; uplands 9⅝. Others unchanged.

State Officers.

The following is the vote of the Legislature, yesterday, for State Officers:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Those who voted for D. G. Cotting are, Messrs. Adkins Bowers, Bradley, Campbell, Coleman, Conley, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin, of the 6th, Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Merrill, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith, of the 7th, Smith, of the 36th, Speer, Stringer, Wallace and Welch of the Senate. Messrs. Allen, of Hart, Allen, of Jasper, Ayer, Barnes, Beard, Belcher, Bell, Bethune, Bradford, Bryant, Buchan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carpenter, Carson, Chambers, Claiborne, Clower, Colby, Costin, Cunningham, Darnell, Ellis of Gilmer, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Floyd, Franks, Fyall, Gardner, Golden, Hall, of Meriwether, Hamilton, Haren, Harrison, of Hancock, Hillyer, Holden, Hooks, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Joiner, Johnson, Lane, Lastinger, Lee, Linder, Lumpkin, McCormick, Madden, Madison, Maxwell, Maul, Moore, Neal, O'Neal of Lowndes, O'Neil, of Baldwin, Osgood, Perkins, Porter, Prudden, Read, Rice, Richardson, Salter, Scroggins, Sewell, Sims, Smith of Charlton, Smith of Muscogee, Stone, Turner Tweedy, Warren, Williams of Harris, Williams of Harralson, Williams of Morgan, and Zellars of the House.

Those who voted for N. C. Barnett are, Messrs. Anderson, Burns, Candler, Collier Fain, Graham, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, McArthur, McCutchen, Moore, Nisbet, Nunnally, Welbourne and Winn of the Senate. Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ballard, Ballanger, Barnum, Brassell, Brown, Burtz, Butt, Clarke, Cleghorn, Cloud, Crawford, Drake Donaldson, Duncan, Ellis of Spalding, Felder, Fincannon, Flournoy, Fowler, George, Gober, Gray, Gullatt, Hall of Glynn, Harkness, Harrison of Franklin, Harris, Harper of Sumter, Harper of Terrell, Higdon, Hook, Humber, Johnson of Wilcox, Kellogg, Kytle, Long, McArthur, McCullough, McDougald, Matthews, Meadows, Nash, Nisbet, Nunn, Parke, Palk, Penland, Perkins of Cherokee, Phillips, Price, Rainey, Rawls, Reddish, Rosser, Rouse, Rump, Seale, Shackleford, Shumate, Sisson, Smith of Coffee, Smith of Ware, Sorrells, Surrency, Taliaferro, Tate, Tumlin, Vinson, Walthal, Warren of Quitman, Welchel and Wilcher, of the House.

Those who voted L. N. Trammell are, Messrs. Brutton and Jordan, of the Senate.

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Those who voted for Madison Bell are Messrs. Adkins, Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Brutton, Campbell, Coleman, Collier, Conley, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin of 6th District, Harris, Higbee, Hungesford. Jones, Merrill, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith 7th district, Smith 36th district, Speer, Stringer, Wallace, Welch, of the Senate. Messrs. Allen of Hart, Allen of Jasper, Ayer, Barnes, Beard, Belcher, Bell, Bethune, Bradford, Brassell, Bryant Buchan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carpenter, Carson, Chambers, Claiborne, Clower, Colby, Costin, Cunningham, Darnell, Ellis of Gilmer. Evans, Fitzpatrick, Floyd, Franks, Fyall, Gardner, Golden, Hall of Meriwether, Harren, Harrison of Franklin, Harrison of Hancock, Harden, Hillyer, Holden, Hooks, Houston, Hughes, Joiner, Johnson of Towns, Lane, Lastinger, Lee, Linder, Lumpkin, McCormick, Madden, Madison, Maxwell, Maul, Moore, Neal, O'Neal of Towns, O'Niel, of Baldwin, Osgood, Perkins of Dawson, Porter, Prudden, Read, Rice, Richarsodn, Salter, Scroggins, Sewell, Sims, Smith of Charlton, Smith of Muscogee, Stone, Turner, Tweedy, Warren of Burke, Welchel, Williams of Harris, Williams of Harralson, Zellars, of the House.

Those voting for P. Thweatt are Messrs. Anderson, Burns, Candler, Fain, Graham, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Jordan, McCutchen, Moore, Nisbet, Nunnally, Winn, of the Senate. Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ballard, Ballanger, Barnum, Brown, Burtz, Butt, Clarke, Cleghorn, Cloud, Crawford, Drake, Donaldson, Duncan, Ellis of Spalding, Felder, Fincannon, Flournoy, Fowler, George, Gober, Gray, Gullatt, Hall of Glynn, Hamilton, Harkness, Harris, Harper of Sumter, Harper of Terrell, Higdon, Hook, Hopkins, Humber, Johnson of Wilcox, Kellogg, Kytle, Long, McArthur, McCulloch, McDougald, Mathews, Meadows, Nash, Nisbet, Nunn, Parke, Paulk, Penland, Perkins of Cherokee, Phillips, Price, Rainey, Rawls, Reddish, Rosser, Rouse, Rumph, Seale, Shackelford, Shumate, Sisson, Smith of Coffee, Smith of Ware, Sorrells, Surrency, Taliaferro, Tate, Tumlin, Vinson, Walthal, Warren of Quitman, Wilcher of the House.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Those who voted for N. L. Angier, are Messrs. Adkins, Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Brutton Campbell, Coleman, Conley, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin, (6th District,) Griffin, (21st District,) Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Merrill, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith (7th District), Smith, (36th District,) Speer, Stringer, Wallace, Welch, of the Senate. Messrs. Allen of Hart, Allen of Jasper, Ayer, Barnes, Beard, Belcher, Bell, Bethune, Bradford, Bryant, Buchan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carpenter, Carson, Chambers, Claiborne, Clower, Colby, Costin, Cunningham, Darnell, Ellis of Glynn, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Floyd, Franks, Fyall, Gardner, Golden, Hall of Merriwether, Haren, Harrison of Hancock, Harden, Hillyer, Holden, Hooks; Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Joiner, Johnson of Towns, Lane, Lastinger, Lee, Linder, Lumpkin, McCormick, Madden, Madison, Maxwell, Moore, Neal, O'Neal of Lowndes, O'Niel of Baldwin, Osgood, Perkins of Dawson, Porter, Prudden, Read, Rice, Richardson, Salter, Scroggins, Sewell, Sims, Smith of Charlton, Smith of Muscogee, Stone, Turner, Tweedy, Warren of Burke, Williams of Harris, Williams of Harralson, Williams of Morgan, Zellars, of the House.

Those who voted for W. N. Williams, are Messrs. Anderson, Burns, Candler, Collier, Fain, Graham Hicks Hinton, Holcombe, McArthur, McCutchen Moore, Nisbet, Nunnally, Wellbourne, Winn, of the Senate. Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ballard, Ballanger, Barnum, Brassell Brown, Burtz, Butt, Clarke, Cleghorn, Cloud, Crawford, Drake, Donaldson, Duncan, Ellis of Spaulding, Felder, Fincanon, Flournoy, Fowler, George, Gober, Gray, Gullatt, Hall of Glynn, Hamilton, Harkness, Harrison of Franklin, Harris, Harper of Sumter, Harper of Terrell, Higdon, Hook, Humber, Johnson of Wilcox, Kellogg, Kytle, Long, McArthur, McCullough, McDougald, Mathews, Meadows, Nash, Nisbet, Nunn, Parke, Paulk, Penland, Perkins of Cherokee, Phillips, Price, Rainey, Rawls, Reddish, Rosser, Rouse, Rumph, Seale, Shackleford, Shumate, Sisson, Smith of Coffee, Smith of Ware, Sorrels, Surrency, Taliaferro, Tate, Tumlin, Turnipseed, Vinson, Walthal, Warren of Quitman, Welchel, Wilcher, of the House.

FOR STATE PRINTER.

Those who voted Samuel Bard are, Messrs. Adkins, Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Campbell, Coleman, Conley, Corbitt, Dicky, Griffin of the 6th, Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, Merrill, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith of the 7th, Smith of the 36th, Speer, Stringer, Wallace, Welch of the Senate. Messrs. Allen of Hart, Allen of Jasper, Ayer, Barnes, Beard, Belcher, Bell, Bethune, Bradford, Bryant, Buchan, Caldwell, Campbell, Carpenter, Carson, Chambers, Claiborne, Clower, Colby, Costin, Cunningham, Darnell, Ellis of Gilmer, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Floyd, Franks, Fyall, Gardner, Golden, Hall of Meriwether. Haren, Harrison of Franklin, Harden, Hillyer, Holden, Hooks, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Joiner, Johnson of Towns, Lane, Lastinger, Lee, Linder, Lumpkin, McCormick, Madden, Maxwell, Maul, Moore, Neal, O'Neal of Lowndes, O'Neil of Baldwin, Osgood, Perkins, of Dawson, Porter, Prudden, Read, Rice, Richardson Salter, Scroggins, Sewell, Sims, Smith of Charlton, Smith of Muscogee, Stone, Turner, Tweedy, Warren, of Burke, Williams of Harris, Williams of Haralson, Zellars of the House.

Those who voted for J. W. Burke are, Messrs. Anderson, Brutton, Burns, Candler, Collier, Fain, Graham, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, McArthur, McCutchen, Moore, Nisbet, Nunnally, Winn, Wooten of the Senate. Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ballard, Ballanger, Barnum, Brassell, Brown, Burtz, Buttt, Clarke, Cleghorn, Cloud, Drake, Donaldson, Duncan, Ellis, Felder, Fincannon, Flournoy, Fowler, George, Gober, Gray Gullatt, Hall of Glynn, Hamilton, Harkness, Harris, Harper of Sumter, Harper of Terrell, Higdon, Hook, Humber, Harrison of Hancock, Kellogg, Kytle, Long, McArthur, McCullough, McDougald, Mathews, Meadows, Nash, Nisbet, Nunn, Parke, Paulk, Penland, Perkins of Cherokee, Phillips, Price, Rainey Rawls, Reddish, Rosser, Rouse, Rumph, Seale, Shackleford, Shumate, Sisson Smith of Coffee, Smith of Ware, Sorrells, Surrency, Taliaferro, Tate, Tumlin, Turnipseed, Vinson, Walthal, Warren of Quittman, Welchel, Wilcher of the House.

Mr. Jordan voted for Reed.

Mr. Madison voted for Bryant.

There begins to be some little talk about the appearance of cotton worms in various localities near Natchez, and in Concordia and Tensas parishes, La. So far, however, there is a doubt whether the few worms which have appeared are genuine cotton worms. It is also doubtful whether they will appear in sufficient numbers to do material injury to the crop.—*Natchez Democrat, 28th.*

New Advertisements.

T. R. RIPLEY,
Agent for the
FRANKLIN FRUIT JAR,
The Best Jar in Use. Also,
Earthen Stone Jars,
In great variety, for sale.
aug7d1t

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Will sell as low as any in the market John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.

july16-d1m B. C. KELLY.

Fears' Column

BACON! BACON!

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker
MACON, GEORGIA.

CORN! CORN!

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker
MACON, GEORGIA.

New Flour-Flour

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker
MACON, GEORGIA.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR ... days longer, pound of Bacon—(½) Shoulders and (½) half Clear Ribbed ... for pound of Macon Middling Cotton. Cotton continues to decline as it has ... it will soon require the (2) two pounds Cotton for (1) one of Bacon.

BACON IS FIRM

AND

WILL BE HIGHER

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

AND

Hold your Cotton.

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker
MACON, GEORGIA.

Column!

BACON!

FEARS,

Broker,

GEORGIA.

CORN!

FEARS,

Broker,

GEORGIA.

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Middling Cotton. I
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Bacon.

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FEARS,
sion Broker
GEORGIA.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 7, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OSBERG, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.
T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.
H. N. HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.
FRANK E. BURKE, Preston, Ga.
NORMAN M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsville, Ga.
D. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon. Dr. J. A. CHERRY, of West Point.

SEE notice of the Franklin Fruit Jar.

MR. HINTON'S SPEECH.—We have a full report of the able and unanswerable speech of Mr. Hinton, on the report of the majority of the Senate Committe on Privileges and Elections, and will lay it before our readers to-morrow morning. It will be read with deep interest, as it is a part of the history of the most infamous transactions ever perpetrated by a legislative body.

The proceedings to-day will probably disclose most of the trickery and fraud, by which two or three degraded specimens of humanity hold seats on the floor of the Senate.

TEMPLETON THEATRICALS.—The pleasure loving people of Atlanta should bear in mind that the gifted ALICE VANE'S BENEFIT takes place TO-NIGHT. The celebrated "Little Barefoot" will be performed. The double dance, "PAS STYRIEN" by the VANE SISTERS, will contribute one of the great attractions of the occasion.

We say, in all candor, the enterprising Templeton has not, during his present engagement, received that patronage at the hands of the Atlanta people which the talent of his excellent corps of artistes demand, and it is feared that if his efforts are not better appreciated, he may with justice leave us to amuse ourselves as best we can.

The programme for to-night offers rare inducements.

TYRANNY OF AN UNSCRUPULOUS MAJORITY—*A Senate Self-Stultified and Disgraced.*—When Bullock and Gen. Meade apprehended that Foster Blodgett and Brown could not be elected to the United States Senate, unless the Legislature was purged of Democratic members, a message was sent to the body, directing them to appoint committees in each House and decide upon the eligibility of the members claiming seats. These committees were appointed, but on entering upon the discharge of their duties, discovered that by any rule they could adopt, the Senate would lose two Radicals to one Democrat, and they at once reported that none were excluded, and thus each body as it is constituted, became the judge of the eligibility of its own members.

The seats of McWhorter and Richardson, in the Senate, are contested by Mattox and Landrum. Their cases were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was composed of a majority of Radicals, (5 to 2), Mattox was prepared to prove that he was duly elected, and so declared even by McWhorter's sons, who were the judges of election. They came to Atlanta with the ballot-box, but Hulbert told them to take it back and revise it. It was *revised* by McWhorter who took the box to his home, and in the presence of Mr. Adkins took out thirty-one votes, and thus secured his election. All this Mattox stood ready to prove, and the committee finding that they would lose two Senators if they made a fair report, agreed that they would fall back on Gen. Meade's original order No 90, announcing certain men elected, and receive this order as conclusive evidence of an election. When McWhorter offered to vote on the report, Candler objected to his voting on his own case, but old Conley ruled that he had a right to vote, and thus this man McWhorter, who, for the sake of decency, ought not to have been present when his own case was being discussed, not only remained in the Senate Chamber, but actually voted to receive a report which sustained him in holding a seat which he knew was obtained by fraud. The case of Richardson is even worse than McWhorter's. One of the judges of the election, after the vote was polled and the result declared and certified to, was entrusted to bring the poll to Atlanta, and on the way opened it and stuffed in thirty-seven votes which was enough to elect Richardson.

Under this ruling, the Senate has not only disregarded its oath, under the Constitution, but it has thus deprived itself of turning out even a felon, provided his name appears in Gen. Meade's order No. 90.

We were prepared for almost anything, but infamy hides its face in the presence of the Senate's action, yesterday, capped by the ruling of its partisan President.

Second Ward Democratic Club.

ATLANTA, July 6, 1868.

Pursuant to announcement, a number of the citizens of the Second Ward met in the Hall over the Second Market-house, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club for said Ward.

On motion, R. P. Zimmerman was called to the Chair, and Joe. B. Bridges requested to act as Secretary.

The President in a few pertinent remarks, stated the object of the meeting, when, upon motion, the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Capt. Jno. T. Glenn, Chairman, E. J. Roach, T. C. Jackson, M. J. Clarke, and J. A. Adair, to report on the permanent organization of the Club, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall over the Second Market, corner of Mitchell and Pryor streets. After speeches by Col. Thomas and others, the meeting adjourned.

R. P. ZIMMERMAN, Chairman.
J. B. BRIDGES, Secretary.

Fourth Ward Democratic Club.

ATLANTA, August 5, 1868.

In response to public announcement, a goodly portion of the white citizens of the 4th Ward assembled at the Medical College for the purpose of forming a 4th Ward Democratic Club.

On motion, Col. Reuben Arnold was made temporary Chairman and W. R. Hanleiter, Secretary.

Col. Arnold, upon taking his seat, entertained the meeting, by a stirring appeal in behalf of the Democracy, and urged the importance of a combined and individual action of Constitutional men in the present campaign. Applause succeeded his remarks, after which

On motion of Captain John Milledge, a committee of five was appointed to report business for the organization of the Club. The committee consisted of Captains Milledge, Fay, Gabbett, Howell, Newman and Major Mecaslin, who, after a short consultation, reported as follows, to-wit:

This Club shall be called the Fourth Ward Democratic Club.

There shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Treasurer.

There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the President.

There shall be a regular meeting of the Club, every Saturday night.

The members shall enroll their names, and said roll shall be kept by the Recording Secretary.

Extra meetings shall, whenever necessary, be called by the Executive Committee, with the advice and consent of the President.

All of which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to the election of permanent officers of the Club, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Hon. Marcus A. Bell, President.
Capt. John Milledge, 1st, Vice-President.
Col. Reuben Arnold, 2d, Vice-President.
Maj. John H. Mecaslin 3d, Vice-President.
Mr. W. R. Hanleiter, Recording Secretary.
Capt. C. A. King, Corresponding Secretary.
Col. J. R. Wallace, Treasurer.

On motion, Capt. Milledge, Newman and Howell, were appointed a committee to notify the President of his election, and request his acceptance.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to procure a blank book for the purpose of keeping a record of the proceedings of the Club and the names of its members; and that the Treasurer be requested to furnish lighting material at expense of the Club.

Col. Arnold vacated the Chair in favor of Capt. Milledge, who favored the Club with a few pointed remarks; after which it was,

On motion, further resolved that the Club tender its thanks to the College Faculty for the use of the Hall and request permission for a continued occupancy. To this end the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Rasbury, Gabbet and Turpin.

On motion of Miles Turpin, Esq., it was resolved, That Col. Cowart be requested to address the Club at its next regular meeting. Committee: Messrs. Turpin, ——.

A resolution requesting the Democratic papers of the city to publish these proceedings being passed, there being no further business, the Club adjourned.

REUBEN ARNOLD, Chairman *pro tem.*
WM. R. HANLEITER, Secretary.

Democratic Mass Meetings.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 3, 1868.

The Democratic State Executive Committee have appointed the following mass meetings, viz:

At Homer, Banks county, August 13, 1868.
At Lumpkin Camp Ground, Dawson county, August 20, 1868.
At Morganton, Fannin county, August 27, 1868.
At Villa Rica, Carroll county, September 2, 1868.

Candidates for electors for the State at large and their alternates will please give attention to this notice.

Democratic papers please copy.

E. G. CABANISS, Chairman.

Gen. W. T. Wofford's Appointments.

I will address the people on the principles involved in the coming Presidential election, on the dates, and at the places following:

At Canton on the 13th of August.
At Cumming on the 14th of August.
At Gainesville on the 15th August.
At Homer on the 18th of August.
At Carnesville on the 19th of August.
At Clarksville on the 21st of August.
At Cleveland on the 22d of August.
At Dahlonega on the 24th of August.
At Blairsville on the 25th of August.
At Morganton on the 26th of August.
At Elijay on the 27th of August.
At Dawsonville on the 28th of August.
At Jasper on the 29th of August.

WM. T. WOFFORD.

Papers in Northeastern Georgia will please copy the foregoing.

Seymour and Blair Meetings.

Special to the New York World.]

BETHLEHEM, PA., August 2.—A large and enthusiastic meeting for Seymour and Blair was here Saturday afternoon and evening. Addresses in English were delivered by the Hon. Heister Clymer, John D. Stiles, Davis and others; and in German by the editor of the New York Staats Zetung and others. The Old Tenth Legion, always Democratic, is good for a largely increased majority. R. M.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—On Saturday, the 1st instant, the Lehigh County Democracy, joined by many of its friends and neighbors from Northampton, had a great ratification rally in the neighborhood of Bethlehem. The speaking in English and German commenced at 1 P. M. and lasted with little interruption till 11 P. M. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Toward night the journeymen from the neighboring iron and zinc works appeared *en masse* and heightened the general zest and animation of the vast assemblage. Messrs. Heister, Clymer, Senator Davis, Fox, Hilborn, and others spoke in English, and Herman Schroeder, of New York, Dr. Warner of Berks county, and Mr Ruhl, of Allentown, in German. Lehigh and Northampton expect to increase their usual Democratic majority by 1,200 to 1,500 votes, being good for 5,500 next fall.

SYRACUSE, August 2.—The Democracy of this city held this evening the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this vicinity. It was under the auspices of the Onondaga Democratic Association, and proved a wonderful success, as it was the spontaneous outburst of the people near the birthplace of our standard bearer, Horatio Seymour. The gathering was addressed in Shakspeare Hall, to a crowded audience, and outside to an almost innumerable assembly. The Hons. Sanford E. Church, Henry C. Murphy, A. J. Rogers, Francis Kiernan, D. A. Ogden, G. F. Comstock, Alva H. Tremaine, and others delivered addresses. There were bonfires, cannon firing, music, fireworks, torch-light processions and enthusiasm unparalleled in Central New York. Prominent changes are taking place in this vicinity, and everything indicates that this Radical stronghold will be redeemed for Seymour and Blair. The meeting broke up at a late hour, and the enthusiasm still continues. A large crowd called on Hon. A. J. Rogers, stopping at the Vanderbilt House, and serenaded him, who came forward acknowledged the compliment, predicted beyond doubt that this State would give Seymour and Blair no less than 75 000 majority, and they would be triumphantly elected. N. C.

SARATOGA, July 31.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Seymour and Blair was convened at the Union Hotel at nine last evening. This was the second grand ratification of the people's ticket, and was under the auspices of the Third Ward Democratic Club, of which the Hon. John H. White, President of this village, is chairman. The band, surrounded with torch bearers, arrived at the stand amid the booming of guns and the greatest enthusiasm of the assembled multitude, who were called to order by the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. R. S. Allen, who announced Messrs. Jerome Leland, C. S. Warren, Colonel Henry Fritz, D. V. Frazer, C. H. Teft, J. H. Dennin, and many others, whose names we could not learn, as Vice-Presidents, and then introduced the Hon. G. T. Curtis, of New York City, in a few appropriate remarks. Judge Curtis followed in an eloquent and convincing argument, which interested the great throng for two hours and ten minutes. The dense mass extended from the Union quite across Broadway to the Congress Hotel opposite. Deafening cheers were given for Seymour and Blair, and the meeting adjourned at 11:30, with repeated cheers for the Democracy, and a reunion of these late United States.

Old Saratoga County will poll a large majority for Seymour and Blair.

PORTLAND, August 1.—The Seymour and Blair ratification in this city to-night was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever seen in the land of sunrise. At 7 o'clock, a splendid banner was run out in front of the Democratic quarters, amidst music and the huzzas of the great crowd assembled. The gathering was addressed briefly by Hon. Wm. L. Putnam, and it then marched to the office of the Eastern Argus, where another splendid banner was thrown to the breeze, with a display of fireworks, and the multitude was addressed by Col. John M. Adams, the editor of that paper. The people then filled to suffocation the spacious new city hall, where the principal meeting was held.

Hon. Bion Bradbury presided, and addresses were made by Hon. E. P. Perrin, of New York, J. Fitzgerald, of Boston, and others. It was really a great political meeting; the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the demonstrations. The Democracy of Maine are fully alive to the great questions of the hour. They will poll a vote in September and November that will surprise the nation. GOSSE.

☞ The salaries of the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain are attracting attention in England, and a decided inclination is shown to reduce the expenses of the Foreign Office as far as regards this item. The English Ambassador to France has $50,000 in gold a year—a higher salary than that of a Foreign Minister under which he serves, the First Lord of the Treasury, Chief Justice of the Queen's Beuch, and only less than that of the Lord Chancellor. The Minister at Washington has $25,000 a year, and an allowance of $3000 for house rent; and he has three secretaries at $3500, $1760 and $1500 each. In Paris the secretaries of legation receive from $2500 to $6000. The ambassador to Austria gets $40,000 per annum, with $6000 house rent; and the minister to Turkey the same, besides having no less than six secretaries, though his duties are almost nothing. The representative to Spain is paid $25,000, to Belgium, Bavaria and Denmark $15,000. Greece $17,500, and the Argentine Republic $17,500. Since 1831 the total expenditure for official salaries and pensions has been $30,000,000.

☞ There will be a grand barbecue and mass meeting at Forsyth, on Saturday.

From the New York Herald.]

Negro Despotism in Venezuela and Hayti.

In Venezuela Monagas seems to have established his power again in Caracas, the capital of the Republic, though fighting is still going on at other points. Monagas is a usurper and a revolutionist. He was driven from power by rebellion before; how long he will be able to hold on this time remains to be seen. He declared himself Dictator and President for ten years when he held the reins of government formerly. This time he may follow the example of Salnave in Hayti and declare himself Emperor. He and his brother ruled in Venezuela successively, and they established and perpetuated their power through the negro vote till driven away. They overthrew General Paiz originally, who was moderately conservative by suddenly proclaiming immediate freedom to the negroes, and by using these negroes as a balance of power just as our Radicals are now doing with the blacks of the South. The few negro slaves in Venezuela would have been free in the course of a few years through the law of emancipation passed by the regular Congress of that country, but the two brothers Monagas saw that, few as these negroes were comparatively, they would constitute the balance of power in the Republic. Monagas seized the opportunity made a revolution on this issue and obtained power through the negroes. They made up their army chiefly of these ignorant and brutal blacks, and put the whites under the heel of a negro military despotism. This was the beginning of the numerous and successive revolutions in Venezuela. The creation of a political balance of power from the negroes is the cause of all the troubles in that country. Though the negroes are the least numerous portion of the population, they become a power when used in this way by ambitious demagogues and revolutionists. We see no hope for that beautiful and productive country while such a disturbing element exists.

A similar state of things is found in Hayti, and St. Domingo, only there the negroes are more numerous relatively to the rest of the population. There it is a war of different branches and types of the same race chiefly. The lizard party, which is composed principally of pure negroes of the lower classes, are fighting with the aristocratic Cacos, or mixed negroes. Caco is the name of the black parrot which feeds upon lizards, hence the application of these terms to the rival parties. The uncivilized or only partially civilized negro is, as we have said, the source of all the troubles and revolutions in Hayti, St. Domingo, South America, and all other parts where he has been elevated to political power. How could it be otherwise? How could such a brutal and inferior and ignorant people comprehend the nature of government? Yet, it is to a similar state of things that the Radical revolutionists of this Republic are bringing us. A desperate political fight has already commenced, shaking the foundations of the Government, upon the negro balance of power here. Surely, if there were any patriotism and wisdom among our Radical politicians they would take warning from the fate of Venezuela and Hayti, and the other countries of South America, Central America and the West Indies.

From the Hartford Times.]

"Peace in Chains."

Robert Toombs stated two undeniable facts in his late speech at Atlanta, Ga.:

1. We shall never have peace until the Democratic party is restored to power.

The history of the past three years confirms this. The Radical party has continued the war, and at the present time is passing "reconstruction bills" for Southern States—the third series—and providing for military or war governments over them. It is true that so long as that party is in power we shall not have peace, for it means military, not civil government.

2. I say that neither despotism, nor tyranny, nor injustice meets with peace in this world or the next. *We want no peace in chains;* peace worthy of freedom we want; and as now we have no possibility of fighting with the sword, let us fight *with the ballot box.*

These are noble sentiments. All true Union men will heartily respond to every word of this.

But what a disgrace tothe country that there is a party in power usurping authority and oppressing a fourth part of the people of the Union by the military arm.

The Declaration of Independence asserts:

"But when a long train of abuses and *usurpations* pursuing invariably the same object, evince a design *to reduce them under absolute despotism*, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

Among the grievances which induced the patriots of '76 to throw off the tyranny that had been placed over them, were the following—which the Radicals are now also imposing upon the Southern States:

"The history of the present King of Great Britian is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States."

"He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly."

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarns of officers, to harrass our people and eat out their substance."

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures."

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws."

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury."

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our Government."

"For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

For these reasons, George Washington and the patriots of his day united and struck down the power of the tyrant.

The same sort of tyranny is now exercised over the Southern people by the Radical party in this country.

Robert Toombs says, "WE WANT NO PEACE IN CHAINS." And he appeals to the ballot box for relief. People of the United States! shall this just appeal be in vain? or shall we have in this "republican form of government" the terrible tyranny of "PEACE IN CHAINS?"

GRAND ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.—The Grand Encampment of the State of Georgia, I. O. O. F., met at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, yesterday morning. The following Grand officers were present:

David Bailey, G. C. P.
George N. Nichols, G. S. W.
C. C. Miller, G. H. P. p. t
George R. Barker, G. Scribe.
Jas. L. Haupt, Grand Representative.

There were also Representatives present from seven Encampments.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

P. C. P. George N. Nichols, Grand Chief Patriarch.
P. C. P. F. A. Lantznester, Grand High Priest.
P. C. P. Henry Rodgers, Grand Senior Warden.
P. C. P. W. H. Reich, Grand Junior Warden.
P. C. P. S. W. Grubb, Grand Scribe.
P. C. P. John W. Burke, Grand Tereas.

The Grand Lodge meets this morning at the same place.—*Journal and Messenger.*

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—dly

Local and Business Notices.

IF you Want FRESH STICK CANDIES, go to G. W. JACK'S. He is selling at 20c per pound by box. Other candies in proportion.
aug 2-diw

G. W. JACK has determined to sell STICK CANDIES at 20c per pound by the box, of his own manufacture. aug 2-diw

STICK CANDY at G. W. JACK'S at 20c per pound, in quantities from 25 pounds upwards.
aug 2-diw

EVERYBODY go to G. W. JACK'S and buy CANDY at 20c, instead of going to New York or Baltimore. aug 2-diw

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY. for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 424.—The following were the drawn numbers August 6th, 1868:

63-52-27-73-6-41-15-29-38-49-43-10-37

aug.7d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ 98TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE July 1, 1868. Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL, $300,000,000. Assets, market value, $5,052,880.19. Liabilities, $500,108 55. Net, $4,552,776 64. Total losses paid in 49 years, $23,500,-000.00!

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
july25d1m Railroad Block.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEfore the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ THE KENNESAW FLOUR DEPOT of Cook & Cheek, keep constantly on hand FLOUR, BRAN and SHIPSTUFF. All brands of Flour warranted. Come and examine for yourself, at Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga.
J. H. KETNER,
july21d1m Agent.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
july 19 d

DAVIS' HALL!

LESSEE AND MANAGER, JOHN TEMPLETON

THE GREAT RESORT!

Only Company in the South!

Best and Most Select Performances!

COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY!

CHEAPEST ADMISSION KNOWN!

Large and Enthusiastic Audiences!

GRAND PLAYS EVERY NIGHT!

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.
aug1-d1w.

A Few Boarders Wanted.

BY EARLY APPLICATION, two rooms, each suitable for a couple of gentlemen or a small family, and well furnished in every particular, may be obtained, together with board.

The house is located within three minutes walk of the National Hotel, on one of the most desirable streets in the city. Enquire at this office.
aug6d2t

AT F. CORRA'S,

Whitehall Street, West Side, Atlanta, Georgia.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FRENCH LEMONS, just received and for sale by the box, and from 50 to 75 cents per dozen.
aug6d3t

CHOICE HOTEL,

Broad Street, ROME, GA.

REESE & BELL, Proprietors.

DR. J. T. REESE, Formerly of Selma, Ala.
B. W. BELL, Formerly of Montgomery, Ala.

This House has been thoroughly repaired and re-furnished, and the Proprietors are determined to make it second to no hotel in the country.

☞ Omnibus free. Stage calls every morning. Seats guaranteed. aug6d1m

SOUTHERN Masonic Female College!

THE FALL TERM OF 1868 BEGINS AUGUST 15th.

FACULTY.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics, Criticism and English Literature.
REV. W. D. ATKINSON, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.
SYLVESTER A. HOUGH, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.
WILLIAM FISHER, Professor of Music.
MRS. VIRGINIA C. CONYERS, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Expenses for the Fall Term.

Tuition, Literary and Scientific Department	$25 00
Incidental Expenses	2 00
Tuition—Department of Music	20 00
Use of Instruments	4 00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	12 00

Board, including washing, fuel and lights will be furnished in good families at $17 to $20 per month. The liberality of the Grand Lodge has enabled us to present an able and experienced corps of Instructors at a cost to our patrons far less than the same, or even inferior advantages, can be procured elsewhere. All the proceeds of tuition, over a certain limited amount, will be appropriated to the payment of the Board of Indigent Pupils, daughters of living and deceased Masons. The daughters of all indigent Masons will be taught free of tuition in the Literary Department.

All communications in reference to the College must be addressed to the President at Covington, Georgia.

DAVID E. BUTLER, P. G. M.,
july31d6w. Chairman Executive Committee.

RANDALL'S PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1.00.

Address, B. A. RANDALL,
july15-d1m Marietta, Ga.

Wanted to Rent,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE of four or five rooms, convenient to the business centre.—Rent paid monthly, in advance, if desired. Apply at this office. aug2-d1w

E. E. EARNEST,
No. 2 Empire Building,
Whitehall street .... Atlanta, Ga.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. july3-d2m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.
july10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Povisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

CLAYTON & ADAIR,

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH

100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra and Family of other mills.
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,500 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fireproof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gulbett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly.
aug5d2m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

PREPARE YOUR GROUNDS FOR TURNIPS!

20 TONS REED'S PHOSPHATE,

40 TONS PATAPSCO GUANO.

THESE MANURES are exactly suited for Turnip patches and Gardens.

For sale by

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.

Bacon, Lard, Flour.

Canvassed Hams,
Clear Sides,
Shoulders,
Lard in Barrels,
Lard in Kegs,
Flour in Sacks,
Flour in Half-sacks.

For sale by

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
aug4

Situation Wanted.

BY A WHITE LADY as Housekeeper in a private family or boarding house. Satisfactory reference. Apply at this office, or address
A. B.
aug4d3t* Decatur, Ga.

On Consignment and for Sale,

10 Car Loads White Corn,
25 Barrels Choice Flour,
100 Sacks. " "
40,000 Pounds Bacon,
100 Cases and Kegs Prime Leaf Lard,
Wrapping and Printing Paper. Lime, &c.
By OLIVER & WADDAIL,
aug4d4t Commission Merchants,
Cor. Forsyth and Alabama sts., Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. M. W. VILLIPIGUE,

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence giving Music Lessons, on Monday next, at Mr. Chisholm's on Walton street.
TERMS—$10 00 per month. july19-6

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, August 4, 1868.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$ 19	@
Clear Ribbed Sides	18½	@ 18¾
Plain Hams	17	@ 18
Canvassed Hams	21	@ 23
Shoulders	14½	@ 15
LARD—		
In Barrels		@ 20
In Kegs and Cans	21½	@ 22
BEESWAX—		
Common	34	@ 36
Choice Yellow	38	@ 40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.75	@ 5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	1.25	@
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75	@ 5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@ 5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@ 6.25
Fancy do do	6.50	@ 7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel		@ 1.25
Mixed or Yellow	1.25	@
Barley	2.25	@ 2.50
Rye		@
Oats	65	@ 70
Wheat, White	2.00	@ 2.10
Red	1.80	@ 2.00
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs		@ 1.50
Timothy	1.40	@ 1.50
SALT—		
Virginia		@ 2.75
Liverpool		@ 3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar		@ 5½
Pittsburg bar		@ 6
Sheet Iron	10	@ 12
Nail Rod	10	@ 14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50	@ 8.50
NAILS—		
4s to 60s		@ 6.75
8s common		@ 7.75
3s fine		@ 10.00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@ 17
2 Bushel wheatsacks	19	@ 25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00	@ 2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@ 21
4-4 Sheetings		17
⅞ Shirtings		14
¾ Shirtings		12
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak, sole, per lb		@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@ 75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00	@ 40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@ 45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@ 50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55	@ 60
New Orleans	85	@ 95
Syrup per gallon	90	@ 1.25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@ 20
Clarified per lb	17	@ 18¾
New Orleans	14	@ 17
Demerara	16½	@ 17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45	@ 50
Adamantine	20	@ 21
Tallow		@ 15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@ 8.50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@ 6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	13½	@ 14
SOAP—		
Bar	8	@ 15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel		@26.00
No. 2 per barrel		@20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@ 4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@ 3.50
No. 3 in kitts		@ 3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10	@ 12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano		@90.00
Reid's Phosphate		@50.00
Patapsco Guano		@75.00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@ 2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@ 3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	40	@ 50
Medium	60	@ 20
Good medium	75	@ 80
Fine	85	@ 1.00
Choice	1.10	@ 1.50

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 42 cents; selling at 41 cents.
SILVER.—Buying at 32 cents; selling at 37 cents.
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	4a
Bank Middle Ga.	9 a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a35	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a90	Union Bank	5a
Bank of Savannah	a33	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a39	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a
Bank State Ga.	a20	Northwestern B'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a10
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R. old	a28
Bank Charleston	a24	So. W. R. R. new	a25
Planters' & Mech.	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	80@85
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@65
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	18@20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@55
Georgia 6 per cent	83@84
Georgia 7 per cent	93@95
Georgia Coupons	85@90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@73
North Carolina Coupons	68@70
Tennessee 6 per cent	70@72
Tennessee Coupons	70@75
South Carolina Bonds, old	60@63
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@55
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@85
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	84@86
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@102
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@100
Augusta Bonds	70@75
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@84
Macon Bonds	75@77
Columbus Bonds	70@75
Savannah Bonds	78@80
Fulton County Bonds	75@80
City Checks, Atlanta	85@90
County Checks, Fulton	75@80
United States 5.20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	108@109
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	95@100
Land Warrants	70@80

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowes Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

July2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different size. je16-d3m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET .... ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. June 20-3m

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK,

PROPRIETORS.

W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN. } *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16-dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON, GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequal led system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secuee a liberal share of the public patronage. jel6-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH .... GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
june16 3m Proprietors

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST 6, 1868.

Where Does the Money Go?--Tax-Payers Look!

Over *fifteen hundred millions of dollars* have been collected by the United States Government, in shape of *taxes*, since the close of the war!

Just think of it!

One half of the National debt!

Where has the money gone?

Is the debt any less?

No! *It is more* than it was three years ago!

While Congress has been making the negro the white man's equal, and "reconstructing" and impeaching, *fifteen hundred millions have been taken from the pockets of the farmers, the mechanics and laborers of the North!*

The people were told by the Radical patriots and thieves and bummers, that the close of the war would see a restored Union, with peace and prosperity and happiness. Well, the war ended three years ago, the South laid down its arms and surrendered, but Radical hostilities have not ceased. The fight still goes on against eight millions of white men, women and children, and it costs the country just five hundred millions a year—that's the price.

What has become of these Fifteen Hundred Millions?

Where have they gone to?

Have they gone to Pay the Public Debt?

No. Not a bit of it!

How is it that in spite of all this taxation—notwithstanding one-half of the whole national debt has been raised from the sweat and toil of the people, the burden is as heavy, as oppressive, as crushing now as ever?

Fellow-citizens, these are questions for you to answer. Don't allow yourselves to be hoodwinked. Don't let dust be thrown in your eyes by the conspirators, who are stealing your rights and your money at the same time.

When you are asked next November for your vote in favor of Grant, who is the tool of a crazy Congress, demand to know *what has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars* taken out of your pockets during the past three years.

Ask them the reason why the South, now that the negroes are free, produces only one-half what it formerly raised!

Ask them if the Fifteen Hundred Millions have not gone to—

Support a great negro boarding house in the South? And to—

Support a standing army over the South, in order that we may have:

Negro Judges!
Negro Governors!
Negro Legislatures!
Negro Governments!

Instead of appropriating these fifteen hundred millions of dollars to the payment of the public debt, they have been expended for the maintenance of a grand system of pauperism, *black* pauperism, and Congress has just voted to continue the stupendous robbery another year!

What is the remedy? You have it in your own hands. Vote for men for every office from President down, who are *opposed* to these outrageous swindles. Vote for the President who will agree to—

Abolish the Negro Bureau, and let the negroes shift for themselves.

Abolish the Expensive Standing Army in the South.

But Grant won't do this. He says he has no opinions of his own, and will do just as Congress directs.—*Easton (Penn.) Argus.*

WHAT RADICALISM HAS DONE FOR US. Four years ago, General Fremont (certainly a good witness in a Radical cause) declared in his letter accepting the Cleveland nomination that the Radical policy and power under Abraham Lincoln had needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy." We were then spending—

On our Civil Service	$37,510 000
On the Indians	2,550,000
On Pensions	4 980,000
Interest on the Public Debt	53,660,000
Being a total of	$88,710,000

This was in the last year of Abraham Lincoln's administration, when the power of the rebellion everywhere was giving way under the stress of a long-continued and exhausting war.

We have since then enjoyed nearly four years of what, but for the Radical majority at Washington, would have been a complete national peace, and find ourselves spending—

On our Civil Service	$51,110,000
On the Indians	4,680 000
On Pensions	30,350,000
Interest on the Public Debt	143,780,000
Being a total of	229,880,000

If Abraham Lincoln had "needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy" in 1864, with an expenditure of more than $80,000,000 per annum, exclusive of the enormous sums lavished on the army and navy, it must be admitted that the Radicals are driving the country along the same road with a triple Lincoln-power, when they inflict upon us, three years after the last rebel had laid down his arms, a yearly outlay nearly three times as great. But the people are putting on the breaks, and with the election of Seymour and Blair in November next, we shall see the country put upon the safe old track once more. *World.*

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—We copy as follows from the Farmville Union parish, Record, of the 25th:

The corn has pretty well matured, and will be a sufficiency, and the cotton is progressing with satisfaction, bidding fair to yield an enormous crop if the worm does not come with its blighting effects. We learn that Mr. John Nolan had perfectly opened bolls on his farm last Wednesday, and if August does not give us a wet spell, picking will commence in earnest about the 10th or 15th of that month.

But as a damper to the hopes of the farmer—and we may say of every one who has the prosperity of the South at heart—we hear rumors of the caterpillar making its appearance in a few localities. Mr. John M. Lee, a few miles North of town, reports that the genuine cotton eater has made its appearance in different parts of his cotton field, and are at this time webbing up.

The Harrisonburg New Era, of the 29th, says:

We have had no opportunity of ascertaining whether the rains had damaged the crops, but our experience teaches us that there has been too much rain for cotton, particularly in the swamp. Cotton is growing and making fast, and, so far, we hear of no worms. The corn crop is made, and enough for home supply. Farmers are now awaiting favorable weather to commence pulling and saving fodder.

☞ Hon. Charles Morris, of Troy, Ohio, late Radical State Senator, has renounced Grant and joined the Democratic party. By his great influence, and because of the noted change in political sentiment there, the Democracy hope to carry Miami County in October. This "change in political sentiment" is not confined to Miami County, nor, indeed, to Ohio. The entire West is thoroughly aroused, and the stampede from the ranks of the Radicals is as encouraging to the Democracy as it is disheartening to the opponents. This stampede is so marked in Illinois that well informed persons predict that the State will give a majority of forty thousand for Seymour and Blair, and elect nine Democratic Congressmen—two-thirds of the whole number to which the State is entitled. Push on the column, boys!—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer.*

The Black Republican press have nothing to say about Grant's cotton speculations during the war. Neither do they boast of Joe Brown's loyalty, since the truth is known that he was the founder of Andersonville prison, and wished to hang Col. Streight's command when they were captured in Georgia.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

It is charged that W. B. Martin, the member of the pretended Senate of Alabama from Russell county, is an ex-convict from the Georgia penitentiary.—*Selma Times and Messenger.*

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

INDIANA.

Our sister city of New Albany was in a perfect blaze of glory last evening. The Democracy from Floyd and the surrounding counties poured into the city at an early hour, and long before the appointed hour for the reception of Indiana's two noble sons, Senator Hendricks and Colonel Dowling, the streets were fairly swarming with people. At the hour of 7 o'clock P. M. the reception committee and citizens assembled in front of the Ledger office, from which point they proceeded in procession to the depot of the Jeffersonville Railroad, where Messrs. Hendricks and Dowling, accompanied by a large delegation from Jeffersonville, were received, amidst the booming of cannon, pyrotechnical displays, and cheers of the multitude. They were escorted to the speaking stand, on the corner of Spring and Pearl streets, preceded by an excellent band of music, and banners floating in profusion. It was, perhaps, the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration ever made in that city.

Upon arriving at the stand prepared for the distinguished speakers, a beautiful flag prepared by the Democratic ladies of New Albany to float at the top of the lofty hickory pole raised in the afternoon, was presented in their behalf by Thomas M. Brown, Esq., and received by Dr. E. Newland, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The speeches of Messrs. Hendricks and Dowling were replete in eloquence and sound Democratic doctrine, and held the immense assemblage spell-bound. The great issues before the people in the coming election were elucidated in a masterly manner by each of the eminent speakers, and at intervals elicited thunders of applause. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by all who were present, and inspired new life and animation in every Democratic bosom. The city never looked so brilliant or her people so joyous as last night.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Indiana State election comes off the first Monday in October.

THE WEST FOR SEYMOUR.—Throughout the entire West a most active campaign is being had. The evidences are that our candidates are the favorites. In Indiana, debateable ground, the contest is lively. On Monday next, a mass meeting commences at Fort Wayne, which is to be addressed by Clement Vallandigham and others. Among the young Democrats upon the stump in that State, we notice C. Carroll Hicks, Esq., formerly of Columbus.—*Sun and Times.*

MR. NIBLACK RE-NOMINATED.—We are much gratified to learn that the Hon. W. E. Niblack, of Indiana, has again been placed in nomination by the Democracy of the Evansville District. The politics of the district render his return, we suppose, a matter of absolute certainty. Mr. Niblack is an able and experienced member of Congress, not often upon the floor, but careful and attentive in his duties, always faithful to the Constitution, and has been especially useful in opposing the designs of the revolutionary Jacobins of the Rump Congress. We are glad to hear that Mr. Niblack will take the stump in Indiana, and expose to the people the enormities of the rule which wages even a more malignant war upon the Northern laborer than it does upon the South.—*National Intelligencer.*

ILLINOIS

In Illinois, the Democratic State Committee, of which Gen. John A. McClernand is chairman, have made appointments for public speaking for the Democratic State ticket for nearly the entire campaign. The Democrats are getting up organizations called the "White Boys in Blue."—*Washington Star.*

THE BOND-HOLDERS.—Judge A. S. Blake, of Galena, Ill., who has heretofore given a hearty support to the Republican party, and stands high in his State as a man of character, has recently written an interesting and forcible letter upon the financial policy of the Government. He takes strong ground against it. He says that the most important issue in the coming contest is the financial one and the best method of lightening the burdens of the country, so that capital shall not be exempt as it is now under Radical rule from paying its share of the expenses of the Government, should be the first object of inquiry with the party that would win.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, August 3.—The nomination of Seymour and Blair was ratified by the Democrats to-night. Among the speakers were Hon J. B. Doolittle and Hon. S. J. Tilden. The meeting was spirited and well attended. Resolutions were passed endorsing the candidates and pledging the meeting to work to secure the success of the ticket next November.

NEW JERSEY.

The Democracy of New Jersey have nominated Theodore F. Randolph, Esq., as their candidate for Governor at the approaching election. Many of our older citizens will remember Mr. Randolph, as a former townsman. When a young man, he was a resident of this city, where he married Fanny Marshall, eldest daughter of Nicholas D. Coleman, Esq. He is kindly remembered here as a gentleman of great intelligence and suavity, and his old friends will rejoice to see him become the chief magistrate of his native State.—*Vicksburg Times.*

KENTUCKY.

The meeting at Frankfort yesterday was a huge affair and grand success, and Mr. Pendleton's speech is represented as having been one of the most brilliant of his life. The zeal and enthusiasm of the immense crowd was unbounded.

Our phonographic reporter took full notes of his speech, which are reproduced in the Courier this morning, together with a full report of the meeting.—*Louisville Courier.*

CONNECTICUT.

A letter in the Providence Herald, written from New Haven, contains the following readable paragraph:

Never in our remembrance were two candidates received with such universal enthusiasm as are Seymour and Blair, wherever you go, be it in city or in village, the all absorbing theme is Seymour and Blair. The name of Grant is very seldom mentioned in the country towns, as will be judged by the following incident which occurred in a little country village, a number of miles from this city. We were making a short visit in the place, and last Friday afternoon started out with our host to take a stroll through the fields and woods. While walking leisurely along and listening to our friend's interesting statements concerning his crop, &c., we were approached by a venerable looking, white haired farmer, who saluted "mine host" with—"Well, neighbor A—, I hern tell our folks had a ripping big meeting in New Haven last night. Hain't heard who they have put up for President, yet. P'raps you know, young friend," turning to the writer. "Not knowing who you mean by 'our folks,' it is impossible for me to answer your question," we replied. "Jes' so. The fact is, stranger, me and neighbor A— are out and out Repubs. Ain't you?"

We answered in the negative, and then informed the old gentleman that the meeting of which he spoke was a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting. Squire B's face was immediately lighted up with a pleasant and knowing look, as he said, "Seymour and Blair? Well, that's a good ticket, ain't it? Guess it'll be elected. Who have the Democrats put up?" We informed him that Seymour and Blair were the Democratic nominees, and Grant and Colfax "our folk" nominees, whereupon he appeared very much surprised, but quickly remarked, "Our folks haint said anything 'bout Mr. Grant, but have been talking 'bout Seymour all the time. Thought he was put up by the Republicans. Guess he'll be 'lected." He stopped to ask no more questions, but walked quietly away. And so it is all over the State. Grant's friends are few and far between. The Democrats are working like beavers, with everything to encourage them, but the Republicans are sick and discouraged, although their papers endeavor in every conceivable way to encourage their followers. Bets on the general result are freely offered by Democrats, with no takers.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist.

aug4

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, AND DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.



Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash.*

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,

July21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET

OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

Put up with Prescriptions Carefully



Buying Elsewhere.

Examine Our Stock Before

Up at All Hours.

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR, EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

REDWINE & FOX,

July 8, 1868. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

June16-d6m

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Parties would do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

July6—d3m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter.

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 16—d3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
General Ticket Agent.

june4-d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS.

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

UNIVERSAL LIFE



INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$27.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

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SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
June16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

NOTHING

WILL BE LEFT

UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES,

LEATHER

AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, coner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:

Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Men's Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Men's Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Men's Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c.

Rawson's Building,

July 10 Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in

PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
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WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
June16—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,

At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.

LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.

feb17—e Atlanta, Ga.

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

Fit up Steam and Water Paying.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june13—d3m

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after May 18th, 1868, Passenger trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) Express PASSENGER. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains for Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Night ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.23 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN Express. P. M. Arrive at DALTON 1.30 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4. A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for New York and other Eastern Cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN Mail. Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 1.30 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 2.07 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. V. & G. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Night ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 6.18 A. M., Kingston 5.33 A. M., Cartersville at 6.18 A. M., and arrive at ATLANTA at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) Express PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 6.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

JOHN B. PECK,
may11—d Master of Transportation.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS

TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS.

J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA .....GEORGIA.

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN.
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks H. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watauco Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
30 barrels Florida and Southern Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
25 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
60 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels Bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
300 pounds Madder,
200 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 reels Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Alspice,
300 pound. Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street.

HERRING & LEYDEN.

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

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CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market

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Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale Buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BLEACHES,

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
mar29—y Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planter friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a co-partnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interest of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our Goods with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HATER.

June17—d4m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,

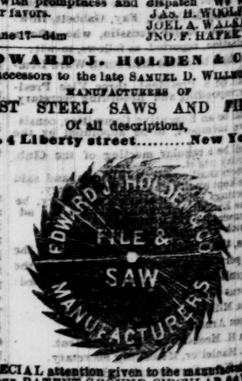
Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLCOX,

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CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES,

Of all descriptions,

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SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross Cut, Tenon, Hand Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Hand Saws; also, Turning and Veiner Saws.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and shortest notice.

aug21—d1y

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Russell Cotton Yarns,

For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Ga.

apr16—

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BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

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EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

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ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

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Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

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GOOD UNTIL USED,

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BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK,
may5—d3m Master of Transportation.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

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LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

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